

# COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES:  
20, TAVISTOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

VOL. XLIV. No. 1135.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the  
New York, N.Y. Post Office.

[REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
AS A NEWSPAPER, AND FOR  
CANADIAN MAGAZINE POST.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1918.

Published Weekly. PRICE ONE SHILLING.  
Subscription Price, per annum, post free.  
Inland and Canadian, 60/- Foreign, 74/-.

## "Viyella" Khaki Shirts

(Regd. Trade Mark.)

Durable, Unshrinkable, Healthy, Comfortable to the last degree.

If unable to obtain, write to  
the Manufacturers for name  
of suitable Retailer.



Regd. Trade Mark.

Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd.  
(Trade only), 37, Viyella House,  
Newgate Street London E.C. 1

## TORQUAY GRAND HOTEL

"Leading Hotel."

ONE OF THE MOST MODERN, BEST EQUIPPED  
AND COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE KINGDOM

Best Position Sea Front

Nearest Station

## Bournville Cocoa and Chocolate

"THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTS."—The Medical Mag.

We take this opportunity to state that we are supplying our trade  
customers with as large a quantity of cocoa and chocolate as the  
Government restrictions in raw materials permit, and express our regret  
for any inconvenience the public may experience in obtaining supplies.

CADBURY BROS. Ltd., Bournville.

# STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

The quality of State Express Cigarettes  
is exactly the same as before the War

No. 555 Virginia

NO SUBSTITUTE

Turkish No. 444

whatever being used in their manufacture

## BRAND'S ESSENCE

OF BEEF, CHICKEN OR MUTTON,  
FROM FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

For the Wounded & Convalescent.

BRAND & CO., Ltd., Mayfair Works, VAUXHALL, LONDON.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## TREDEGARS

5 & 7 Brook Street London W 1

PERIOD DECORATIONS  
RENOVATIONS AND REPAIRS

Tredegars Ltd.

Mayfair 1012-1033

## MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Replies to Advertisements containing Box Nos. should be addressed c/o COUNTRY LIFE Office, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.**—The best possible got out of every negative and every print—every time. No waiting. Any size 1/4 for 12 exposures, 6d. for six. Prints, postcards, and enlargements. Lists free. Cameras bought or exchanged. —MARTIN, Photographers' Chemist, Southampton.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.**—No emptying of cesspools; a perfect fertilizer obtained; no soil; no open filters; perfectly automatic; everything underground. State particulars. —WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

**SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.**—KENNEL RUNS AND RAILING. We still hold certain stocks of Wrought Iron Kennel Runs, Railing, and Gates, which we shall be pleased to clear at Special Prices until sold. Full particulars may be had on application. —BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., Rose Lane Works, Norwich.

**LICE, RINGWORM, SCURF.**—One application of "SUPERSECT" kills all lice and insects in horses, cattle, dogs, pigs, poultry, and all animals. Cures ringworm, mange, and scurf. Makes hair grow. An absolute remedy. Post free 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and 21/- —C. L. HARRISON, Chemist, Reading.

**WEEDS ON GARDEN PATHS.**—Use "SANITAS" WEED KILLER. 1 gallon tins, 4/6; 5 gallon drums, 20/-; 40 gallon casks £7, inclusive. —The "SANITAS" Co., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E. 14.

**SLUGS.**—Rid your garden of SLUGS by using "SANITAS" POWDER. 6d. and 1/- tins and 13/- cwt. inclusive. —The "SANITAS" Co., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E. 14.

**FENCES.**—Preserve your WOODWORK and stain them by use of "SANITAS-CREOLEUM." 1 gallon tins 3/9; 5 gallon drums 17/6; 40 gallon casks, £6 10s. —The "SANITAS" Co., Ltd., Limehouse, London, E. 14.

**CLEFT CHESTNUT WIRE-BOUND FENCING, UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG, CHEAP.**—Illustrated Price List on application to THE FERREN FENCING CO., BRIDGE STREET, GUILDFORD, SURREY. Branch Works at Frant and Haslemere.

**ABSOLUTE CURE FOR CONSTITUTION.**—Dr. Jenner's Remedy. Particulars and free samples from JONES, Chemist, 247, Bourne-mouth.

**GARDEN BIRD BATHS** in imperishable artificial stone. Pretty designs. —ARTHUR MOORTON, 5, Thornton Avenue, Chiswick.

### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued.)

**FENCING.**—Cleft Chestnut Unclimbable Fencing. Send for illustrated price list. —THE STANLEY UNDERWOOD CO., LTD., Shottonmill, Haslemere, Surrey.

**WINE.**—An old-established Firm in the Wholesale Wine Trade are open to purchase for Cash cellars of fine old wines in any quantity. —Write particulars to "WINE," c/o GOULDS, 54, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.

**LEINSTER SUITING.** all pure Wool, 36in. wide, 18/6 per yard; suit length, 31 yards, 64/-; coat and skirt, 41 yards, 83/- —Send for Free Bargain List. —HUTTON'S, 182, Larnie, Ireland.

**PARTY FURNISHING** desires to Purchase two Persian Carpets, and several Persian Rugs. —State size, condition, and price to "Box 778," SELLS, Ltd., 168, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

**ATHEENIC UNDERWEAR.**—Output taken over for Government purposes, meanwhile orders for civilian wear booked, but no delivery date guaranteed. Prices subject to market fluctuations. —Dept., 12, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

**WEEDS. WEEDS. WEEDS.**—Now is the time to destroy them before casting their seeds. If your paths are cleaned now they will remain clean for the best part of next year. Our Weed Killer is safe to handle, non-poisonous, will not harm birds or animals, is a powder, only requires sprinkling on the weeds. 1 cwt. sacks, 20/- free on rail London. —CLEVELAND & CO., 22, Gt. Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.

**LOOK AHEAD!** Coal Shortage! Order Peat and Wood Logs immediately, truck loads supplied. —WILSONS, Facade, West Norwood.

**ROYAL BARUM WARE.**—Vases, Candlesticks, and usual articles for Bazaars, etc. Soft blues, greens, red, old gold. Terms and illustrations sent on receipt of 3d. —BRANNAM, Dept. N., Litchdon Pottery, Barnstable.

**LARGE** handsome substantially built open air SHELTER, size 13ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in. by 12ft. high, very imposing building, fitted glazed sashes, all around canvas shutters outside, and blinds to windows inside. All in new condition, suitable for an invalid sanatorium for wounded soldiers to regain health; sectional, easily re-erected. Price £50, carriage paid; bargain. —PREEDY, Builder, Canvey Island, Essex.

**STAINLESS TEA KNIVES,** dainty design. Ivorite handles, sample 3/3, six 17/6. Stainless and rustless cutlery list free. Elegant Presentation Cabinet of cutlery, 35 pieces, £10. —DIXON, 142, Oakbrook Road, Sheffield.

### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued.)

**PORTABLE BUILDINGS,** Bungalows, Recreation Rooms, Motor Houses, Outdoor Shelters, etc. Enquiries invited. —FENN & CO., Ipswich.

**GARDEN AND FARM.** The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**GARDENING FOR WOMEN.**—Practical training, vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or term. Healthy outdoor life. From 60 guineas per annum. Gardening year begins in September. Visitors received when accommodation permits. —Illustrated prospectus of PEAKE, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

**LIVE STOCK, PETS, ETC.** The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**PURE BRED FLEMISH GIANTS**—best strains only—three months and six months, from 20s. to 35s.; one line buck (12 months), 45s. Young Belgian Hares (prize winner buck), from 15s. a pair. —LONGLEAT RABBITRY, Longleat, Wiltshire.

**VERY GOOD NANNY INDEED.**—Nubian and Toggenburg cross, due 3rd Kidding November; gave six plits last kidding, £6 6s., carriage paid; also two young Nannies, hornless, daughters of above, due December; all very quiet and docile, used to children, handsome goats. £5 5s. each, carriage paid. —PREEDY, Builder, Canvey Island, Essex.

**PURE BLUE BEVEREN BUCKS** FOR SALE. —Royal and Mayer's strains, 20/-, 35/- according to age. Also Flemish. —Does from 15/-, Bucks from 10/- —Lieutenant MORGAN, "Fairview," Wembley.

**PAYING GUESTS.** The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**LADY** willing to take as paying guests one or two wounded officers. Terms moderate. Country residence, every convenience. Hunting country, ten miles from Birmingham, mile station. —"A 4139."

**ANTIQUES.** The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**ANTIQUES FOR SALE.**—Oak Cabinet, £27 10s.; Jacobean Sideboard, £14 10s.; Welsh Oak Dresser, £17 10s.; high back Stuart Chairs, Sheraton, Chippendale, Queen Anne, Jacobean Furniture. —Mrs. THIRE, 31, Sidney Road, Brixton, S.W. 9.

### BOOKS, WORKS OF ART, ETC.

The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCK BOOK.** reliable guidance for novices, 1/6, obtainable from J. WILSON, Armathwaite, Carlisle.

**STAMPS.** The Charge for these Advertisements is 2d. per word, minimum 2/6.

**RARE BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS** for Sale. Collectors should write for a selection on approval or send their Want List. —T. ALLEN, "Craigard," Hermon Hill, South Woodford, E. 18.

**GENTLEMAN** wishes to buy good collection of Postage Stamps or very old English ones. —A. EDENFIELD, 27, Chestnut Walk, Worcester.

**COLLECTION** Early Colonial Stamps, superb copies only, for Sale, intact; or you can select at one-third to quarter dealer's prices; approval. —"G," 31, Ellerby Street, Fulham.

**STAMPS.**—Valuable and carefully selected collection for SALE, over 13,000 varieties. Fine condition, and mounted in up-to-date sectional albums. Would form basis for advanced collection. Price £375 net, cash down. Can be viewed at Birmingham. —"A 4140."

### SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

The Charge for these Advertisements is 1d. per word, minimum 2/-.

**MARRIED COUPLE** wanted to do work of a house. Wife cook and assist with housework; husband indoor man servant. —"A 4136."

**EX-FLYING OFFICER** invalided from Army (neurasthenia) desires occupation on Farm or Estate. Thorough knowledge of accounts. Light work essential. —CROSS, "Wilton House," Chepstow Rise, Croydon.

**GENEALOGICAL WORK** undertaken by REGINALD M. GLENCROSS, M.A., LL.B., (Trin. Coll. Camb.) 176, Worpole Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.

**MESSRS. BRUTON, KNOWLES** and CO., Albion Chambers, Gloucester, have a vacancy for a clerk with a real experience of House Agency in all its branches. Preference given to applicant with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.

### THE LABOUR OF STRONG MEN IS WASTED ON YOUR COPPER FIRE.

Help the country to save coal and labour—save yourself time and expense and yet be sure of the clothes being spotlessly white and fresh by using

# RINSO

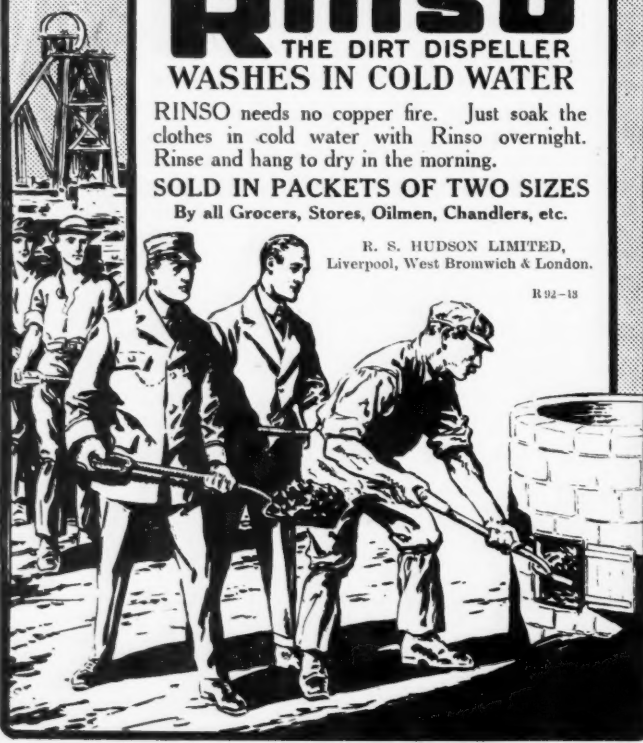
THE DIRT DISPELLER  
WASHES IN COLD WATER

RINSO needs no copper fire. Just soak the clothes in cold water with Rinso overnight. Rinse and hang to dry in the morning.

SOLD IN PACKETS OF TWO SIZES  
By all Grocers, Stores, Oilmen, Chandlers, etc.

R. S. HUDSON LIMITED,  
Liverpool, West Bromwich & London.

R 92-18



## EDUCATIONAL.

### YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE?

If in doubt consult the  
**Future Career Association,**  
53, Victoria St., London, S.W.1. Estd. 1904.  
Information and Advice on Education, Special  
Training, Appointments, etc. Address Secretary

**THE PRACTICAL COLLEGE,**  
IN HOLMES MANION, BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.  
DOMESTIC TRAINING, GARDENING,  
FARMING, ETC., for GENTLEWOMEN.  
Apply Principal.

**HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.**  
This Residential College provides complete Practical and Scientific Courses in Agriculture for Men and Women. Courses of Study qualifying for all the higher Agricultural Examinations. Laboratories, Farm, Dairy, Workshops. Full particulars—apply Principal  
F. HEDWORTH FOULKES, B.Sc., F.E.S.

### WOMEN'S FARM & GARDEN UNION

OBJECTS.—To form a bond of union between all women engaged or interested in outdoor work, and to assist by giving advice or information on training for employment, etc. A Club for Members has been opened at 81, Upper Baker Street. There are many good posts vacant for trained women gardeners.

Apply, Mrs. MILES BENSON,  
50, Upper Baker St., London, N.W. 1.

### THE WAR SERVICE LEGION, WOMEN'S LEGION TRAINING CENTRE OAKHAM,

Take Students for a three months' course Dairy Farming, Gardening, or Herb-Growing. Fee 25/- weekly inclusive. Also a limited number of "Loan Trainings" for one month, fee payable in instalments. GOOD POSTS WHEN TRAINED.  
Apply Miss BROCKLEBANK, Commandant, Wing Grange, Oakham.



### PORTABLE LOOSE BOXES

REGD. COPY. TENANT'S FUTURE.  
BEST MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP  
Loose Boxes a speciality.  
WORKS & ACRES.  
New Catalogue of Stables & Motor Houses Free.  
**J. T. HOBSON & CO.,**  
Makers of all kinds of Portable Buildings,  
Stables, Poultry Houses, etc. Estimates Free.  
Established 70 years. BEDFORD.

### Hotels, Pensions, etc. Recommended.

### KENSINGTON PALACE — MANSIONS AND HOTEL, —

HYDE PARK Facing Kensington  
GATE, W. Gardens.  
Furnished Flats by the day, week, or for longer periods, with catering and attendance.  
This building is protected against bombs by a solid concrete roof and concrete floors.  
**HOTEL**, inclusive charges, from 3 Guineas weekly.

# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XLIV.—No. 1135.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1918.

PRICE ONE SHILLING. POSTAGE EXTRA.  
REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.



THE BLACK WATCH GUARD IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, JERUSALEM.

*For the first time since the Thirteenth Century Christians guard some of the Holy places of Christendom.*

*From a drawing by James McBey, Official British Artist in Egypt and Palestine. Reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Information.*

# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN  
COUNTRY LIFE & COUNTRY PURSUITS

OFFICES: 20, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

TELEGRAMS: "COUNTRY LIFE," LONDON. TELE. NOS.: (EDITORIAL) GERRARD 2748;  
(ADVERTISEMENTS) REGENT 760.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Our Frontispiece: The Black Wa'ch Guard in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem</i> .. .. .	273, 274
<i>Mr. Prothero on the Immediate Agricultural Future. (Leader)</i> ..	274
<i>Country Notes</i> .. .. .	275
<i>October, by Naomi Mitchison</i> .. .. .	275
<i>Earth's Treasure</i> .. .. .	276
<i>The Conquest of Palestine. (Illustrated)</i> .. .. .	277
<i>In the Garden. (Illustrated)</i> .. .. .	281
<i>Country Home: Sledmere—I. (Illustrated)</i> .. .. .	282
<i>The Adelphi and the Air Board, by Arthur T. Bolton. (Illustrated)</i> ..	289
<i>Norfolk Small Holdings—III.: Hints for Soldiers' Settlements. (Illustrated)</i> .. .. .	293
<i>Literature</i> .. .. .	294
<i>Sketches of the East Africa Campaign (Captain R. V. Dolbey, R.A.M.C.)</i> .. .. .	295
<i>Correspondence</i> .. .. .	295
<i>Rural Housing (Uvedale Lambert); At Sea; The Large Butterfly Orchis (Viscountess Peel); Crops in England Eighty-six Years Ago; An Ancient Runic Cross at Collingham (G. F. Exton); The Field of Destiny (Douglas Carruthers); The Size of Eggs.</i> ..	xxxii.
<i>Turf, Stud and Stable</i> .. .. .	xxxii.
<i>The Marsh</i> .. .. .	xxxiv.
<i>The Automobile World. (Illustrated)</i> .. .. .	xxxvi.
<i>The Uses of Farm Weeds.—I, by Dr. Breckley</i> .. .. .	xl.
<i>Transactions in Real Estate</i> .. .. .	

## EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor would be glad to consider any MSS., photographs or sketches submitted to him; but they should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes for return if unsuitable. In case of loss or injury he cannot hold himself responsible for MSS., photographs or sketches, and publication in COUNTRY LIFE can only be taken as evidence of acceptance. The name and address of the owner should be placed on the back of all pictures and MSS.

Those who send photographs are requested to state the price for reproduction, otherwise when payment is requested it will be made at the usual rates of the journal. Only the actual photographer or owner of the copyright can be treated with.

\* \* We appeal to our readers to send their copies of recent issues of COUNTRY LIFE to the TROOPS AT THE FRONT. This can be done by simply handing them over the counter of any Post Office. No label, wrapper or address is needed and no postage need be paid.

The War Office notifies that all papers posted to any neutral European country will be stopped, except those sent by publishers and newsagents who have obtained special permission from the War Office. Such permission has been granted to COUNTRY LIFE, and subscribers who send to friends in Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, neutral Countries in America, and the Dependencies of neutral European Countries in Africa should order copies to be despatched by the Publisher from 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

## Mr. Prothero on the Immediate Agricultural Future

MR. PROTHERO is by nature cautious and conservative. He does not look very far into the future, and still does not fail to think ahead of the present moment, but, like a prudent man, he avoids very distant views. That renders his forecast of the immediate future all the more interesting. While disclaiming the rôle of a prophet, he laid bare the facts of the situation to his audience of farmers and showed what is likely to happen. Peace, in his opinion, will not bring about any sudden change in the food position. That is a well founded opinion which should be ground into the ears of the agricultural community. Many of them, without giving real thought to the matter, assumed that when peace is declared difficulties will pass away. Ideas of this kind are not entertained by the President of the Board of Agriculture; and he explained why, because he knows. In his own words,

"no farmer would hesitate to plough if he were sure of prices and happy about labour." On these two points he may be reassured. Mr. Prothero does not believe that "when peace comes we shall want to restore our ploughland to grassland." Reasons for this faith are: First, that we have enormous debts to pay, and while we are getting rid of them the nation will be poor and the necessities of life will have to be produced at home. "These densely populated, deeply indebted islands cannot afford the luxury of unused or imperfectly cultivated land, or to send money abroad to buy food that can be grown at home." Secondly, the nation has had a great scare. Henceforth it will demand a greater production of breadstuff from the land at home. The arable acreage of 1918, therefore, is bound to be greatly exceeded. Hence he finds the best guarantee for the farmer in these two national needs: one, that the soil, our greatest reserve of raw material, shall be utilised to the full; the other, that we must ensure against outside pressure by producing our own food. He put the retort of the farmer in the language of one who understands the class about which he was speaking. "Yes; I admit all this, but I can do nothing without a guarantee of remunerative prices and adequate labour." The President confessed himself unable to give these guarantees; but he expressed his opinion that corn prices will not be less than those of 1918, and that the labour position is bound to get better rather than worse.

Mr. Prothero no doubt founded this opinion on the number of men from the Army who are being weekly discharged and who are making their appearance in the villages. The available German prisoners have also considerably increased so that we may expect next year there will be workers enough without there being so many of them as to produce anything like a glut.

In regard to next year Mr. Prothero made a very interesting statement. Land is being surveyed once more, but farmers will only be asked to plough light and medium soil which is capable of growing good crops of corn and roots. Even this will not be required unless there is labour to cultivate as well as to plough. Mr. Prothero took care to let the farmers know that the power is in their hands. A policy for them may be shaped at Whitehall, but unless they are willing no one can endorse it. As he put it, bluntly and plainly, they have to find the money; therefore he advised very persuasive action, reminding his hearers that if any of them were to receive an order which they could not, or thought they ought not, carry out, it is open to them to appeal against it. No doubt some of his hearers would have liked the speaker to carry his argument a little further. Farmers are bound to look far in front of them. Their industry has been likened to a factory, but there is no factory so slow in its preparation, and there is none in which preparation must be made so long before. Many, no doubt, had in their minds the condition in which the country will stand after the war is over, and the agricultural policy framed to meet its exigencies is allowed to lapse. This, however, is trenching on a great and fruitful theme which, in the circumstances, Mr. Prothero was wise in avoiding. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is a text he might very well have quoted. When it comes to laying down the lines on which the great industry shall be built in the future the philosopher and statesman must be called into council. The Head of the Board of Agriculture is perfectly right in confining himself to the duties immediately in front of that Department of Government. He is responsible for any urgency measures which may yet be required to meet our necessities. If his prognostications are correct, which they have every appearance of being, it would seem not unlikely that war conditions will remain for some time after peace has been declared. If we think of the dislocation which has been felt throughout the world, the ruin which armies have left behind them and the abstraction of workers from the fields where they were so sorely needed, it must be evident that considerable time will have to elapse before a resumption of any approach of the old conditions becomes possible.

## Our Frontispiece

BY way of variety we depart this week from our usual custom and reproduce as our frontispiece one of Mr. James McBey's drawings of the Holy Land. Mr. McBey has for some time been acting as Official British Artist in Egypt and Palestine.

\* \* It is particularly requested that no permissions to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



## COUNTRY NOTES

SO swift has been the succession of victories on every part of the front since the German offensive in August was countered so skilfully by Marshal Foch that there has scarcely been time to congratulate the country on one victory before another was recorded. But the surrender of Bulgaria must for ever stand out as a great landmark in the history of the war. Bulgaria is the first of the enemy allies to give in. In a sense, it is also the smallest and weakest. Nevertheless, its importance was equal to that of any other, because it was the corner stone on which rested the whole edifice of Germany's ambition in the east. We can see that by merely stating the results as they effect our own campaign. The capitulation lays Constantinople open to attack. It provides a direct approach to Austrian territory. It gives an entry to the Black Sea, and finally it sets free a considerable force to strengthen our lines elsewhere. In Germany the event has created a feeling of profound dismay, because it brings home to the most ordinary intelligences the fact that the power of the Central Alliance is rapidly dwindling. Neither Germany nor Austria can spare the reinforcements necessary to save Bulgaria. They have more than they can do in the attempt to save themselves. It shatters for ever the Emperor's dream of an all-German line from Berlin to Baghdad. Its reaction upon Turkey will probably become evident to the world before these words are read.

THESE are no reasons why we should imitate the Germans and hold public rejoicings. No joy-bells have been rung in the churches, but, in Mr. Bonar Law's happy phrase, they are "ringing in our hearts." The only celebration that would be really worth while would be to give all school children a holiday, less with the aim of exulting over a victory than to imprint on their minds a great historical occurrence and to interest them in the geography of a country which the Kaiser spent so much energy in winning that the news of its surrender must sound to him like a death knell of his hopes. For the rest, this country is receiving the news of this significant victory as it has those others scarcely less important, in a spirit of proud composure. It is a deadly attitude, if the Germans could only realise it, because it is the outcome of a settled conviction among the Allies that there will be no outburst of rejoicing until the programme drawn up by President Wilson has been fulfilled and the shattering of militarism in Germany prepares the way for that great peace-making after which each country, be it great or little, will be ruled according to the will of its people, and all will be invited to enter into a covenant for the purpose of avoiding wars in future. The Kaiser dreamt of adding territory to territory for the purpose of aggrandising Germany and winning what Bernhardt called "world power" for it. The dream of the Allies is of a very opposite description. It is a vision of free nations floating before their eyes, a state of affairs in which no one country will be strengthened at the expense of another, but each land, as each individual, will be allowed to work out its own salvation in its own way.

THAT the end is not yet was clearly recognised in the financial speech made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon. He is proud

of what the Prime Minister called in his letter the "patriotic munificence" of those who have lightened his difficulty by purchasing War Bonds. The appeal that they should continue to do so on an even larger scale could not be made in vain in view of the circumstances in which the nation stands. All grumbling and dissatisfaction at men being taken for the Army fades away before the fact that overwhelming strength is leading speedily to the end we desire. But men are useless without money. The popular advertisement "Feed the guns" hits the reality of the situation. Our manhood has given of its best, the least that can be done by those unable or unfit to fight is to give of their substance for the purpose of equipping the men, buying munitions, meeting all the various and heavy expense which war entails. The more liberally they do this the sooner will the end come, and no real sacrifice is demanded from them because in victory they have the assurance that whatever they have lent will remain a wise and profitable investment.

SOME little time ago an officer whose distinguished military career had been brought to an end by a disabling wound which at the same time incapacitated him from following the profession he had chosen wrote asking how he could be prepared to earn a livelihood as a farmer. Many other officers are similarly placed, and it may be of use to them to explain what was done in this case, especially as Lord Sydenham has published a letter in the *Morning Post* directing attention to the need of training officers in mixed farming. What we did was to make enquiry at the office where such information might be expected, and the result was that the officer in question was seen by an official whose courtesy and good sense deserve recognition. An interview was arranged, and in the end the wounded officer undertook a three months' course at Wye Agricultural College. When he is done with that there will be a good choice of counties in which committees have been formed for the purpose of promoting land schemes for the settlement of soldiers, and, according to Lord Sydenham, there are already in existence some thirty such counties in England, five in Ireland and ten in Scotland. All officers who desire to go on the land should have no difficulty in finding an opening near the neighbourhood they prefer most.

### OCTOBER.

The crab-apples are falling,  
The bloom is on the sloe,  
The crows that take the walnuts  
Are calling, calling,  
The dogwood berry's falling,  
The spindle berries show.

Now short, short, is the daytime,  
And early sets the sun,  
There is not always season  
For playtime, May-time,  
And now there's little daytime  
But work that must be done.

Oh come, then, every fellow,  
And come, then, every maid,  
The leaves in all the hedges  
Are yellow, yellow;  
There's work for maid and fellow  
Before the last leaves fade.

NAOMI MITCHISON.

AGRICULTURE is organising itself in a way of its own.

Property owners have joined together, so have the farmers and so have the labourers, the three sections having this in common—that each has the object in view of improving his financial position. The landlord wishes a greater return on his investment, the farmer larger profits, and the labourer an increased wage. It will be the business of statesmen in the immediate future to discover the common factor in these sections and work so as to bring them into union. Divergent as their interests may appear, they are all engaged in the same industry and are depending upon its prosperity. Working in separate groups they can scarcely hope to obtain any power worth mentioning. What is a Member, or even two or three Members, of Parliament among six hundred? Agriculture must attain unity of control and unity of purpose if it is to make its influence felt in the parliaments of the future.

MEANTIME an interesting struggle is taking place over the question of wages between the farmers and the labourers. It has not been, so far, marked by extreme animosity or bitterness, and we trust that in the future this may still be avoided. But the labourer is impaling his employer on the horns of a dilemma. "If you cannot pay me better wages," he says in effect, "then you must show me your accounts so that I can see whether or not I am obtaining a fair share of the plunder." Now, the average farmer does not keep very careful accounts, and the man who does so scarcely ever analyses them. He judges his year's income by the state of his bank book. Then, again, those who have acquired the habit of keeping books are not very keen about disclosing the results to their men. They argue that other employers of labour do not do so and that it is asking them too much. In a word, they do not like the idea of their earnings being disclosed to the general public. But the labourer has not much sympathy with this view, and retorts that as he cannot conceal what his wages are, even if he wished, the farmer ought to be in no better a position, and, at any rate, he ought to divulge frankly and freely the figures in his profit and loss account. There is something to be said for the attitude of the labourer, and a farmer who refuses to pay the wages accepted in his neighbourhood on the ground of his own profits being small has no substantial ground to stand on when he refuses to disclose what he actually gains from the land.

AS might have been expected, shooting on the moors has been very unsatisfactory this season, particularly in the case of grouse. Of course these birds had been increased far beyond what is natural to them by the care and intelligence which were brought to bear on the management of grouse moors. Human assistance having been withdrawn they have been left to take care of themselves with results far from being good. Gamekeepers and vermin-trappers are fighting abroad or have been diverted to other forms of war activity, with the result that the enemies of the grouse have increased enormously. The chief among them are members of the crow tribe, particularly the carrion crow, although the numbers of the rook make him almost a rival of his relative in destructiveness. We doubt if birds of prey do so very much harm, as the striking down of an occasional grouse by a falcon or hawk makes little difference to the bag of the shooter; but stoats, weasels and other four-footed marauders with a taste for eggs must be responsible for a very considerable diminution. Worse than all, disease has broken out on a number of moors and grouse disease assumes so many forms that only an expert can speak with certainty about it. But diseased specimens are at present under examination and we hope to give the results in an early issue.

PHEASANTS are not very numerous because rearing has practically stopped. On estates where wild birds are depended upon the results of the war are not so obvious, though here, too, there has been a falling off in numbers. But left to their own devices the hens have brought off their clutches very well, and favoured by good weather at that critical time of the year when the young are newly hatched, they have done all that could be expected of them. Partridges seem to have benefited from war conditions. They depend very little upon human care except in so far as the keepers have been accustomed to check the poacher in his nocturnal marauding. Shooting was very light last season, and this year has been a favourable one for breeding, so that it is no wonder that a very considerable stock has been left, and shooting has been good where it is at all practicable. On a great number of estates, however, it has been impossible to get the men together, as naturally the best shots are at the front.

"THERE are many slips between the seed corn and the loaf," was one of the sprightly sayings with which Mr. Prothero enlivened his speech to the Cheshire farmers. When we say "sprightly" we do not mean that the President was in a gay mood. Far from it. His opening words were: "I come here at a time of very great discouragement; the splendid results of your patriotic efforts lie rotting on the ground." Later on he referred to the month as disastrous. The truth is that while a fair proportion of the cereals in the South of England were harvested before the rain set in, the fields in the northern part of the kingdom are either still covered with stooks or the corn is uncut. For this there is no remedy. We can only console ourselves by remembering that the efforts of the farmers were so great and, as far as they were concerned, so successful that even after the loss

caused by the excessive moisture has been deducted, there will remain in the country not, indeed, an abundance of food-stuff, but enough to prevent with ordinary care the possibility of the population suffering from hunger. At best it is a sad ending, however, to a year that looked very prosperous indeed.

THERE can scarcely be a finer memorial of the war than one to ensure the future of the sons of officers of the old Army. Many have lost both life and fortune in defending their country, and in a very large number of cases their families will, after the war, be so crippled as to be unable to complete the education of the sons who have been left in the manner the fathers would have wished. The country cannot forget that at the critical beginning of the war the Old Army filled the breach and that "dug outs" came forward to a man to train and help the new formations. Many of these officers have lost their all in the war, and the country could not have a better means of showing its appreciation of their services than by subsidising several of the great public schools so that the sons who have been left behind may go to the old school of their fathers for a nominal sum. The public and the new Armies would, we are sure, agree that we all owe a very real debt to the officers of the "Old Contemptibles," and that this is a small but valuable way of recognising it.

IN the mining districts of Northumberland the rows of cottages are notorious for their squalor and ugliness. Your old-fashioned miner had an evil genius for turning order into confusion. But time is effecting great and surprising changes. The coal miner of to-day has developed enormously in the right direction as compared with the rough forefather of the village hind, who thought nothing of telling his wife "to take the kid oot o' cradle and put poop in." He has learned thrift and that there are pleasures of the mind comparable even to those he still derives from his bull-pup, his fighting cock, his whippet and his flying pigeon. Among them has sprung up a new delight in his surroundings. Companies which have ventured to provide neat and decent houses for their men are rewarded by seeing them well cared for and beautified by the assiduous gardening of vacant hours that in former days would have been otherwise employed. More than that, the secretary of one of the large co-operative societies which flourish in the coal kingdom remarked to the present writer: "You would be astonished if you knew how many of these men own houses." Which all seems part of an encouraging move in the right direction.

#### EARTH'S TREASURE.

Who, now introduced to Earth, would guess,  
Noting her plain, unbroidered dress,  
That she's so wealthy, does possess  
Treasure untold?  
She chooses not her draperies rare,  
As yet, to unfold,  
Or to display, on bosom bare,  
The gems she's stored:  
Although she's scattered, here and there,  
A few bright pieces from her hoard,  
And those, as earnest, gorse-clumps share,  
And proudly hold:  
And she allows to be unsealed—  
Though breaking swallow-buds revealed—  
Globules of silver, soon to be  
Inwrought, by Nature's industry,  
With filigrees of gold.

X.

A SHORT time ago Mr. Chubb greatly pleased the English people by purchasing and presenting to them Stonehenge, the most august and almost the oldest monument of the past surviving in the British Isles. This week we have to note an act of equal generosity. At the sale of Lord Mount-Edgumbe's properties the famous Cornish promontory, The Dodman, was purchased by one who does not wish his name to be given for presentation to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Both of these donors have recognised in the most practical manner that we shall not always be living under the shadow of war, but that soon or late the time will return when the citizen shall be free to indulge his taste for beautiful landscape and hoary antiquity in the manner to which he was accustomed before the outbreak of this struggle.

# THE CONQUEST OF PALESTINE

[The drawings illustrating this article are by Mr. James McBey, Official British Artist in Palestine, and are reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Information.]



CAMEL CORPS: NIGHT MARCH TO BEERSHEBA.

**E**VEN in these days, when every morning brings intelligence of a fresh victory and sometimes of a series of victories, General Allenby's great success in the Holy Land has resounded far and wide over the world. As there is no book so universally read as the Bible, so there is no scenery which has become more familiar to the Christian mind than that in which the grim drama of the Hebrews was enacted. In a curious little poem, which he named "Jezreel" and sent to the *Times*, Mr. Thomas Hardy has held up, as it were, the skeleton of the thought which must be in many minds. We can see how the ancient Esdraelon plain has seized hold upon his vivid imagination, and how he, in his fancy, beheld Elijah's "gaunt, mournful Shade" watching the war men of this very different age passing across fields to him familiar, with arms and

accoutrements novel and cruel and deadly. But altogether apart from this literary and imaginative association of events with the scene of Allenby's battle the occurrence strikes many other chords of interest, some of which were eloquently described by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the sermon which he preached on Sunday last. He spoke with the tone of one familiar with the country when he referred to "the surf-beaten shore of Philistia and Sharon, and the ridges of rocky vineyard-hills in Samaria and Judea, which make the backbone of the land, and the rich broad plain of Esdraelon." He recalled, too, how intimately the history of Palestine is bound up with our own. He was speaking at Canterbury near the transept in which Thomas Becket was murdered in 1174, and recalled how closely Kent was in touch with Syria in those far-off times and how this closeness was deepened



"PIONEERS."

A bridge blown up by the Turks half way on the road between Jerusalem and Jericho.

when "those Eastern arches rose into all their beauty, white from the mason's chisel, to make a worthy setting for his shrine." What the Archbishop said in his own stately language is felt by every man, woman and child in Great Britain who has conned the Bible story. To us all Palestine is our country. And this is as true of the peoples with whom we are at war as it is with ourselves. Of all people in the world the Kaiser is the least likely to undervalue the achievement of General Allenby. If words are any indication of thought, he would have given a great deal to be master of the Holy Land himself, and this ambition was very widely known; so that the victory is, to him, a severe personal rebuff, and at the same time it is a sign to all belonging to the confederacy of which he is the centre that the prestige of Germany has faded in the East and that of Great Britain burst out with more effulgence than ever. Besides, laying aside both sentiment and politics, General Allenby's feat was a bit of soldiering that will probably be spoken of and read about in ages yet to come. His was not perhaps a gigantic task, yet no one could doubt its difficulty, especially as the Turks have shown themselves able men-at-arms in nearly all their recent conflicts. But the exactitude and care with which the attack was planned, the precision with which it was

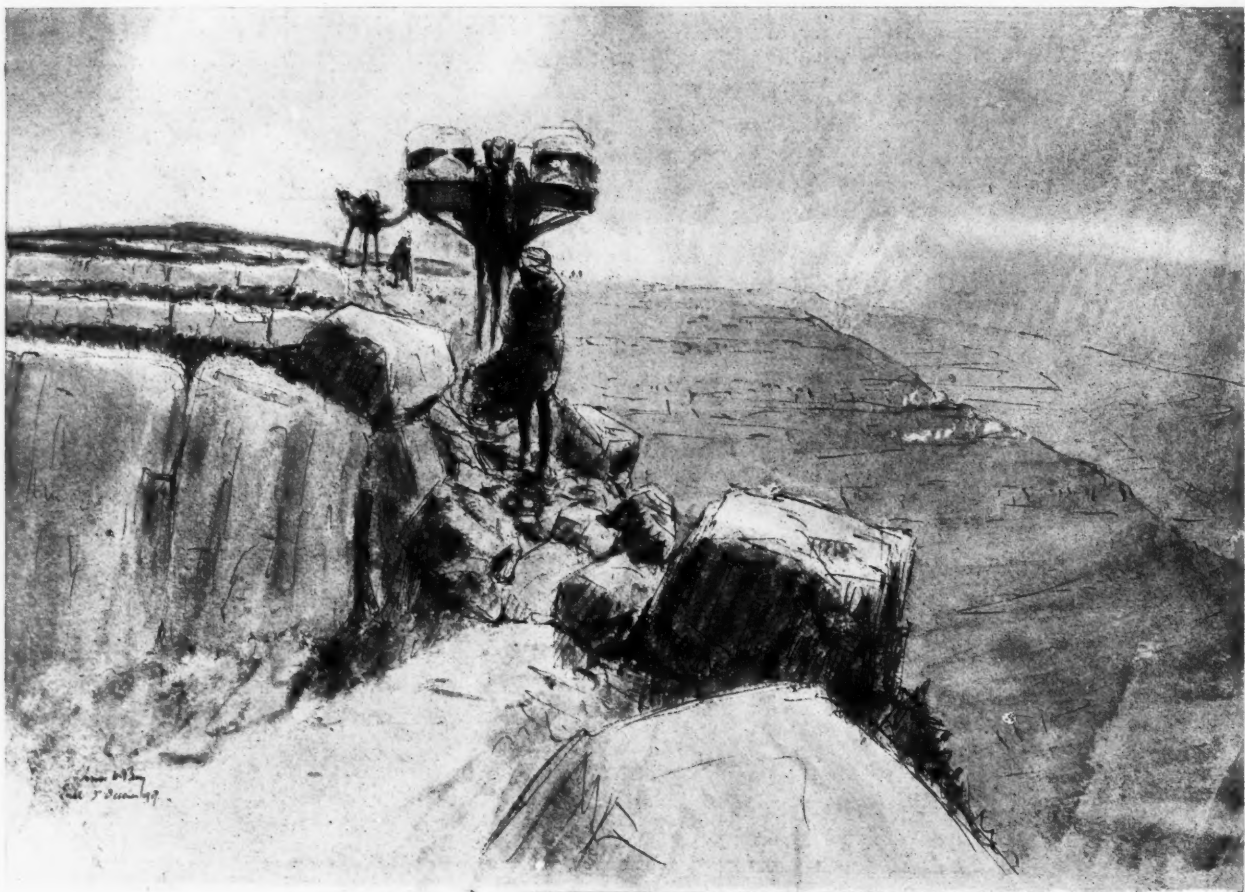


#### MOUNT ZION.

*A heavy battery on the road beneath Mount Zion. The road leads to the Jaffra Gate*

carried out, and the absolute harmony with which the various fighting forces of a modern army worked together like parts of a perfect machine furnish an example of thoroughness as excellent as it is rare. Very few actions have been fought in the course of this long war in which both victor and vanquished have not failed to make very serious mistakes. Here there was none, only a bold, determined stroke made at the right moment and carried home with all the effective strength of the Indian and English Armies.

The full effects of the blow cannot be appreciated at the moment, but it would appear to be certain that one consequence of it will be the evacuation of Palestine by the Turks. Their armies, at least, such of them as were in Serbia,



#### CACOLETS.

*Wounded being conveyed over the hill of Judea to the C.C.S. on covered-in stretchers on the backs of camels.*

have been, from a military point of view, destroyed. When, at an early stage, the British were able to seize the transport the end was not far off. Moreover, the defeat of the Turks coincides closely with the surrender of Bulgaria, and the two combined help to open up the way to Constantinople. The apprehension of the Turks can be more easily defined than expressed. With Palestine gone from them and the buffer state of Bulgaria reduced to impotence, it is difficult to see how they can make a stand against the concentration which will thus be made possible. Often it has been wished and prophesied that Gladstone's bag and baggage policy could be carried out in regard to the Turks in Europe. They are essentially an Asiatic race and have done little save pollute the very atmosphere of Europe. We can well understand also the consternation which the two events must give at Berlin. Even if the Kaiser can spare the army, it would not now be possible

for them to carry out his Berlin to Baghdad ambition. That represented a chief aim of the militarists and with it goes one half of the dream that inspired the present warfare.



THE FIRST TRACTOR IN JERUSALEM.



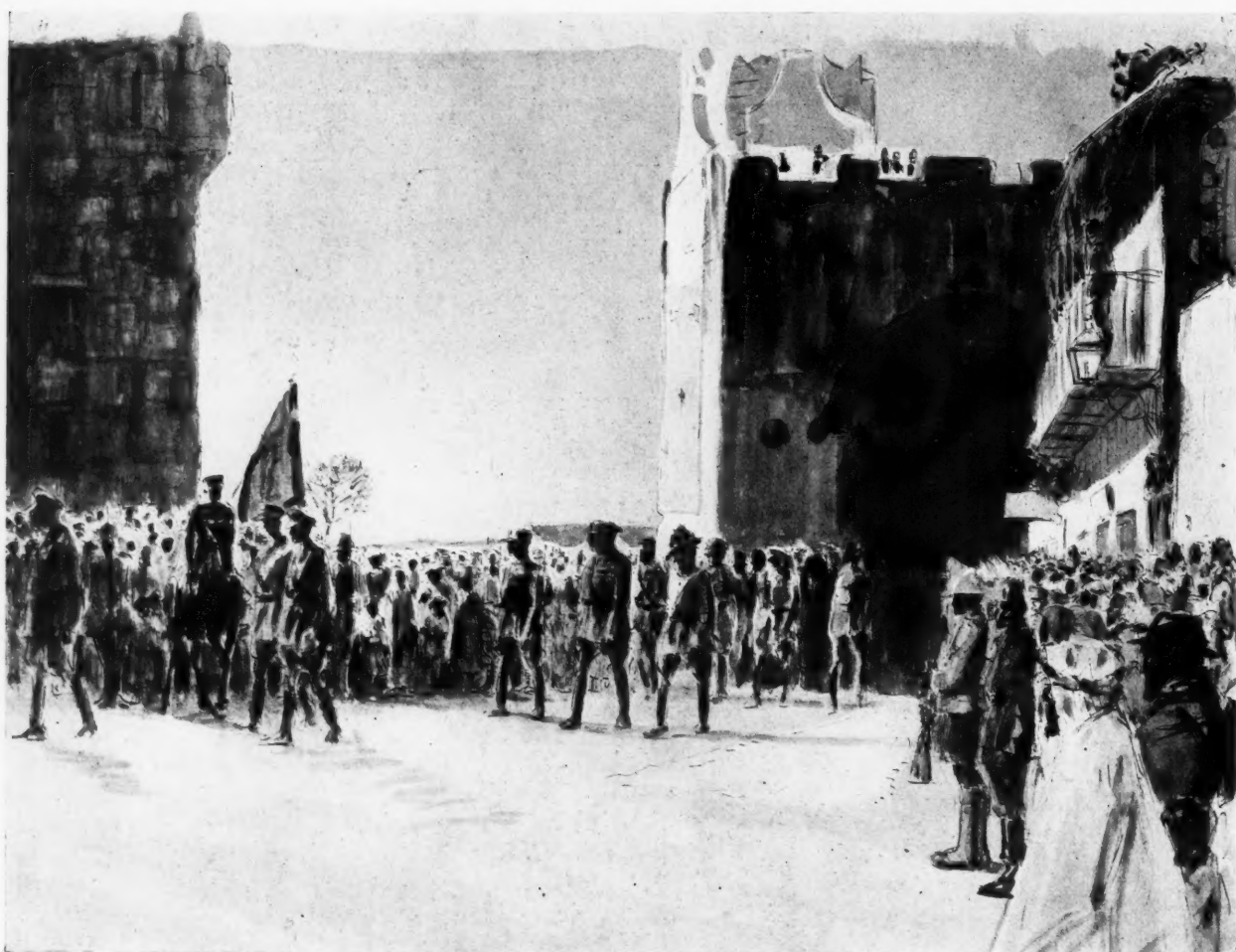
TRANSPORT NEARING JERUSALEM.

*Transport is difficult in the narrow mountain road rising steeply from the Valley of Kolonieh. A returning mule team is passing a tractor drawing a wagon laden with heavy shells.*



## BETHLEHEM.

*The news spread that the Commander-in-Chief was in Bethlehem, and the excited inhabitants thronged around him. "The happiest day Bethlehem has ever seen," said a native.*



## GENERAL ALLENBY'S ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

*The excitement was intense, if not demonstrative. With difficulty the troops and the ex-Turkish police kept the roadway clear. The representatives of the Allied Powers entered by the old Jaffra Gate on foot. To the left is the Tower of David, and the breach in the walls was made by the Turks for the entry of the Kaiser in 1898.*

# IN THE GARDEN

## A HEATH GARDEN IN WEST SURREY.

By GERTRUDE JEKYLL.

**T**HE poor soil of the southern Surrey Hills, originally covered with a natural growth of Gorse and Heath, is obviously a condition in which a planting of Heaths could be trusted to do well. A piece of young woodland, where, after the cutting down of a wood of Scotch Fir, there had come up seedlings of the same, with Holly, Birch and Scrub Oak, with an undergrowth of Bracken, wild Heaths and Whortleberries, was partly cleared some years ago for a planting of Azaleas and this clearing was recently extended for a Heath garden. The ground was not entirely laid bare, for when the trees had been removed, the lines of the paths staked out and the general space marked where the Heaths should be, it was not dug all over, but some strips of natural Heath and Whortleberry were left untouched, the better to combine the planted with the wild. Now, when it has been three years planted and all has grown together, the appearance is as if the Heaths had all grown there naturally.

The taller Heaths were planted some few yards back from the main path. The dark mass in the first picture is a group of the fine early blooming *Erica lusitania*. It is followed on the left, partly out of the picture, by *E. australis*, the best blooming Heath of May. Others of the larger kinds are *E. arborea alpina* and *E. Veitchii*, a beautiful hybrid of *lusitania* and *arborea*, but slightly tender and apt to be broken down by snow. Then there is the upright growing *Stricta* and some of the taller *Callunas* that run up to nearly 3 ft. A little lower, but showing up in several bold masses, is the Cornish Heath (*E. vagans*) in three rather distinct colourings. The front spaces next the paths are largely planted with the Irish Heath (*Daboecia*) that carries an abundance of its large bells from middle summer to late autumn. The white is on one side, the type colour, red-purple, on the other, but the white is so good a thing that it is repeated in other portions. Other front places have the pretty pink-flowered *E. ciliaris* and its stronger Portuguese form, *E. Maweanae*, with larger, deeper coloured bells and a more tufted habit, and the native, *E. tetralix*. The ground is too dry for *tetralix* to come naturally, but it does well when planted. On the sunnier sides the Heaths are backed by groups of *Cistus*; the quite hardy *C. laurifolium*, which grows into large bushes 7 ft. high, and the equally large growing, though more loose habited, *C. cypricus*, the kind commonly sold as *C. ladaniferus*, with its large white flowers dark blotched at the base of each petal, and the delicious resinous fragrance that is freely given off even in winter. Other bushes that are in the back parts of the Heath garden are *Vaccinium corymbosum*, a round bush of close, twiggy habit with berries like large Whortleberries, and *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, whose leaves turn a splendid colour in autumn. There are also some of the choicer Brooms: *Cytisus præcox*, whose early pale yellow bloom comes at the same time as the bright young green foliage of the Whortleberry and harmonises with it in a charming way, and the pink-flowered hybrid *Dallimorei*. In the region where the Azalea ground joins the Heath garden there are also some bushes of Candleberry Gale (*Myrica cerifera*) purposely put near the path so that in passing a leaf or two may be picked and crushed in order to get the best of the delicious scent. The paths through the Heaths are like naturally worn footpaths in wild, heathy places.



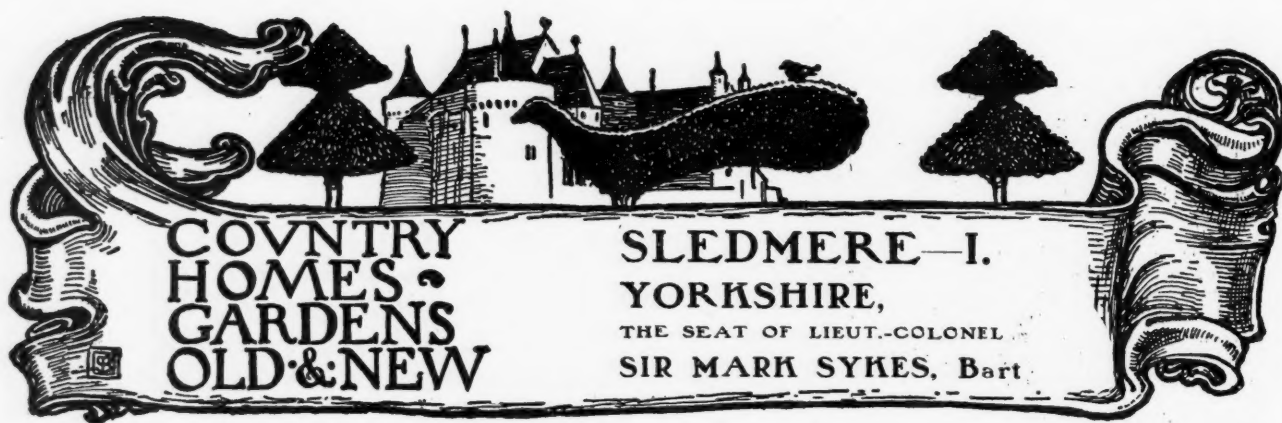
THE HEATH GARDEN.



THE WHITE IRISH HEATH.



FROM HEATH GARDEN TO WOOD: NATURAL EDGING OF LING.

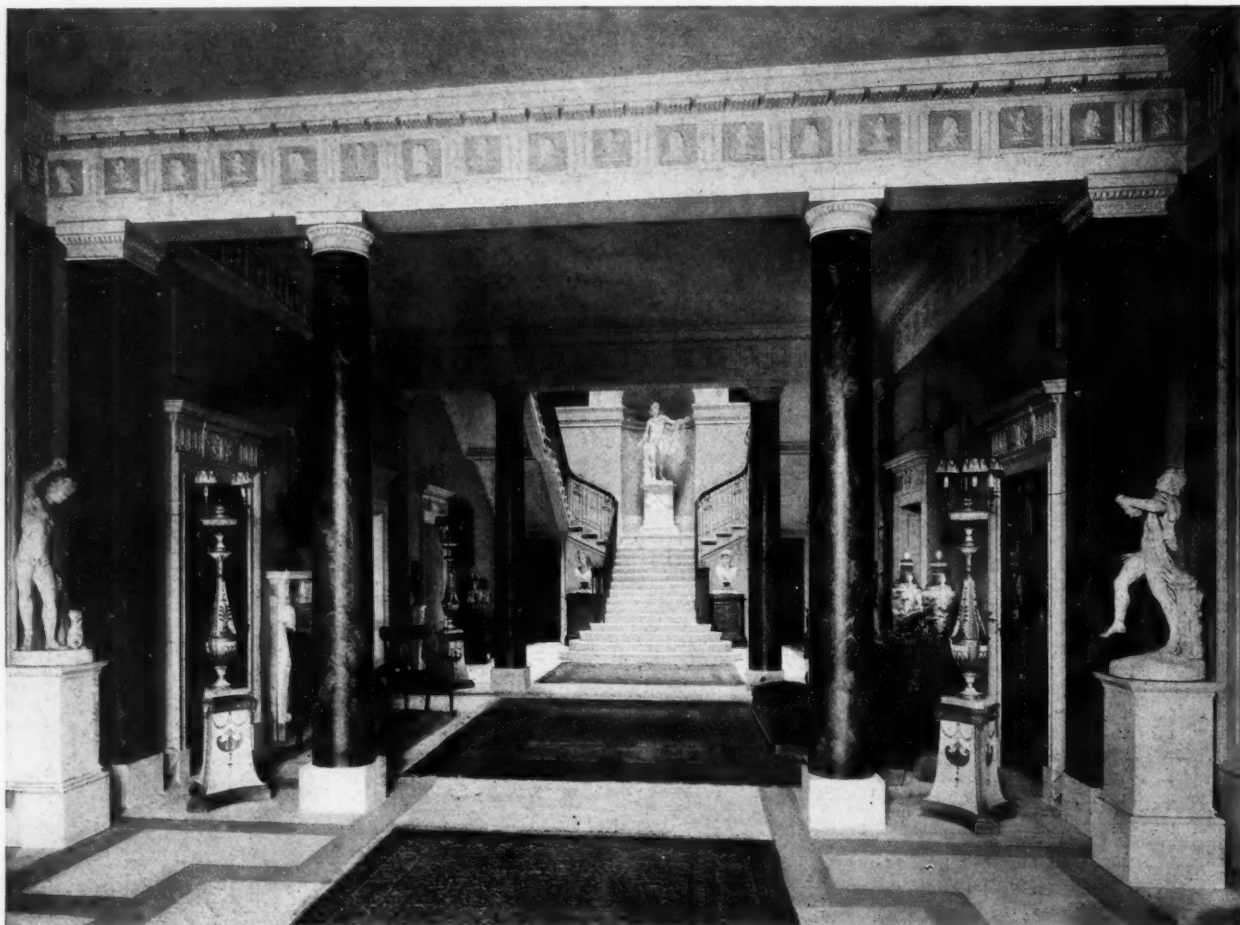


THOSE who a few years ago motored inland from the East Riding Coast may have passed the empty shell of a grey stone house which lay among its beech plantations in a shallow depression in the wolds about midway between Great Driffield and Malton. All about it lie the wolds, that curious district that seems like an outcrop of Sussex in Yorkshire, a region sloping from a curved summit whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head and the Humber. By a gradual upswelling from the cliffs at Flamborough they decline gently and drop to the Humber. "Everywhere these hills present a smooth, bold front to the north and west, an immense vale sweeping round, with the great tower of York Minster for its centre, and in the south the shining waters of the Humber, in the west the far-off mountains, to the north dreary moorland, while immediately surrounding are the green wold hills crowned with the tumuli and camps of a semi-barbarous people."

Defoe found the wolds of his day "very thin of towns and people," and the change since then is due to two owners of Sledmere, Sir Christopher and Sir Tatton Sykes, who between them enclosed, planted and improved these wide, unproductive tracts of country. A tablet in West Heslerton Church goes so far as to say that

whoever traverses the wolds of Yorkshire and contrasts their present appearance with what they were "cannot but extol the name of Sykes."

The early history of Sledmere has not been thoroughly investigated, and but little is in print of any period. Some interesting families have been associated with the property, and these are worthy of a short note. In the reign of Edward I Sledmere belonged to the Wyvilles, and William de Wyville was duly summoned, in common with most other large landowners, by Edward's writ of *Quo warranto* to prove his claim to freewarren and other franchises there. In 1343 his descendant, another William de Wyville, sold the manors of Slingsby, Sledmere and Colton to Sir Ralph de Hastings, who was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. His son and heir, also Sir Ralph, was attainted and beheaded in 1410 for joining with the Percys and other Yorkshire notables in Owen Glendower's rebellion against Henry IV. The property was eventually restored to the next brother, Sir Richard, who died in 1437, and was succeeded by a third brother, Sir Leonard, who died in 1455. He appears to have sold Sledmere to Henry Scrope, fourth Lord Scrope of Bolton, probably in or before 1439. John, the fifth Baron, who died in 1498, or his son Henry, the sixth Baron, sold it to Sir Richard Yorke about 1489.



Sir Richard Yorke, a typical merchant prince of the time, came from Berwick-on-Tweed; his will directs "my sone Richard (to) make a memor' for me and myn aunsystours at Barwyk, in the Chapell of Seynt Kateryn." He was Mayor of the Staple of Calais, twice Mayor of York (1469 and 1482), and several times member for the city between

probably by some family arrangement. A daughter of this said John, Margaret Yorke, married Bernard Frobisher, and was the mother of Sir Martin Frobisher, the famous navigator.

Sir John Yorke, the son, who settled in London and was Master of the Mint, devised Sledmere to his son Edmund and



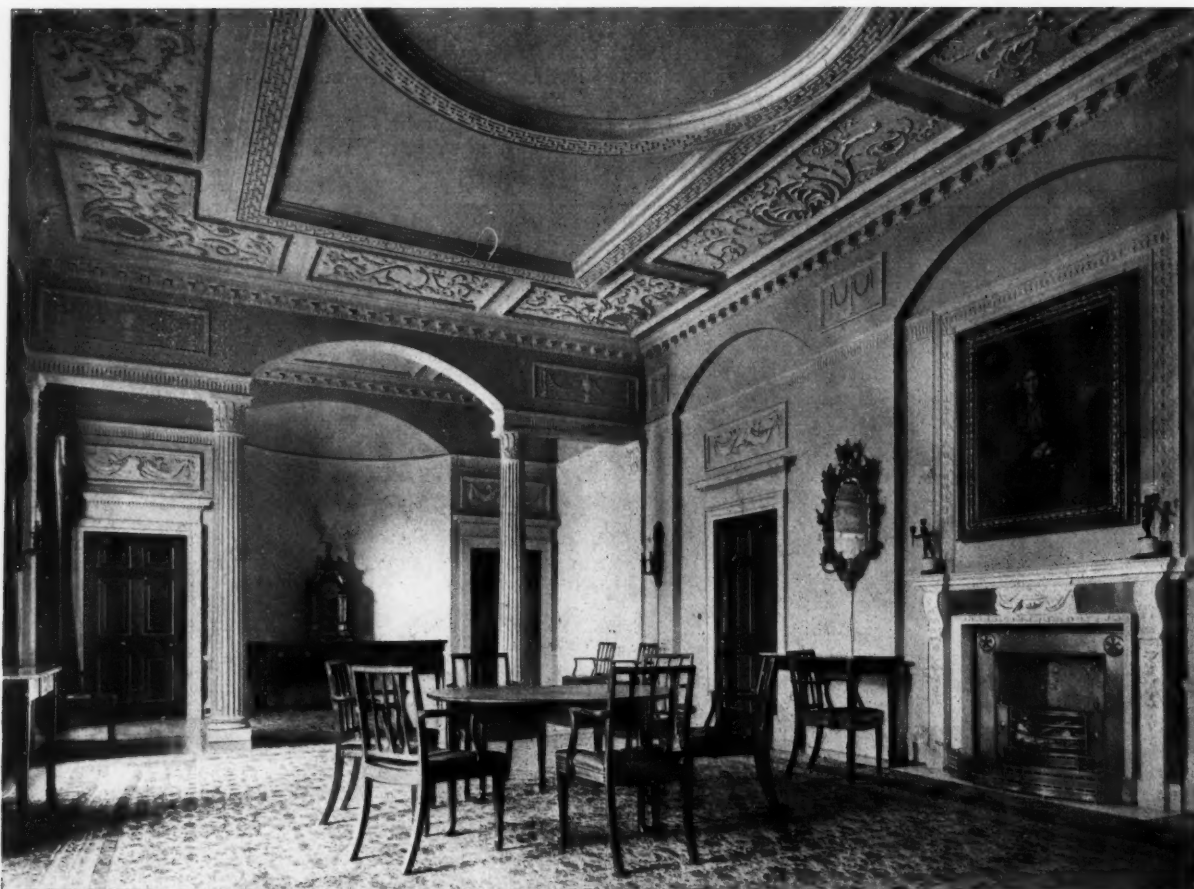
Copyright.

THE STAIRCASE.

"COUNTRY LIFE"

1473 and 1488. He was knighted by Henry VII when on a visit to York in 1487 and died in 1498, having purchased much property in Yorkshire, the bulk of which, including "Sledmar," he devised to his eldest son Richard. A younger son, John, was of Gowthwaite, near Pateley Bridge, and he, or, at any rate, his son, another John, had Sledmere,

died in 1569, being buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Sir Edmund Yorke was knighted at the Siege of Rouen in 1591. In 1572 he and other members of the family, who were probably interested under some settlement, joined in selling the manor of "Sledmore otherwise Sledmere" to one John Martyn and Margaret his wife.



Copyright.

THE DINING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

AT THE HEAD OF THE STAIRCASE.

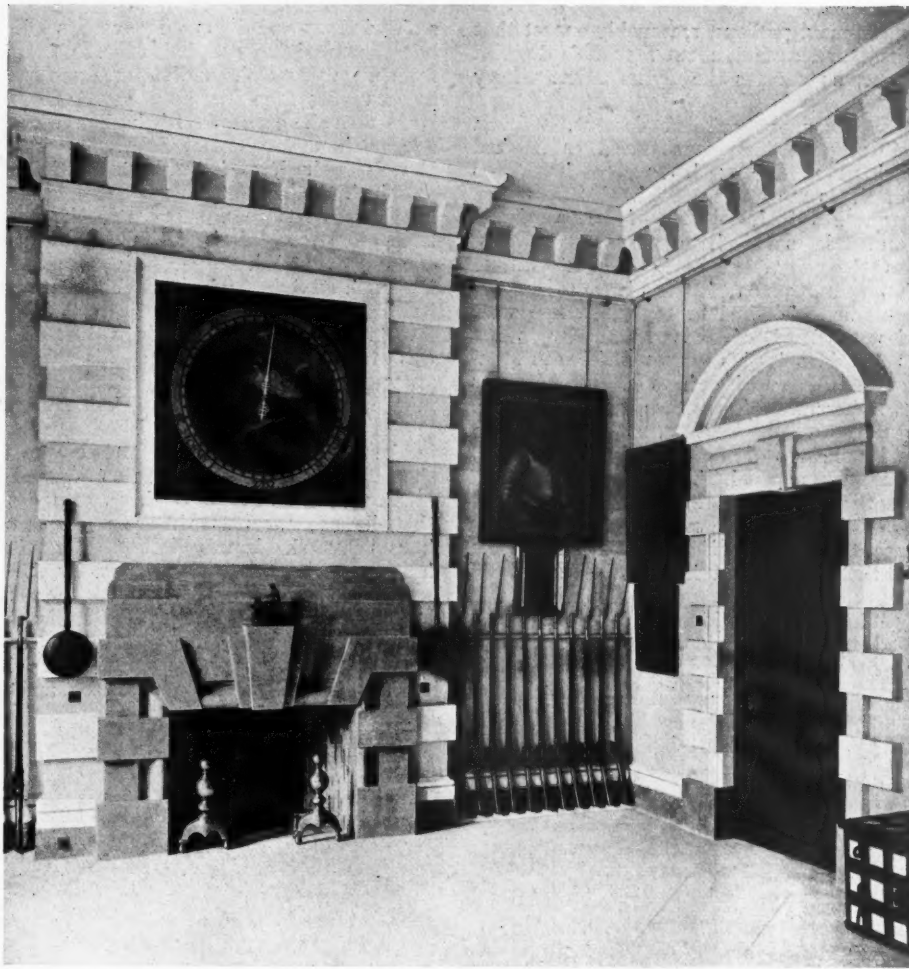
"COUNTRY LIFE."

The later history of the manor is confused; in the seventeenth century it appears as though split up among several families through co-heiresses, until towards the end of the century it was purchased by Mark Kirkly, a wealthy merchant of Hull. His daughter and co-heiress brought Sledmere, and, incidentally, the Christian name of Mark, into the Sykes family, by her marriage with Richard Sykes.

According to Dugdale's pedigree, recorded at his visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, the Sykes family came into that county from "Sykes Dyke near Carlisle"; this would be about the middle of the sixteenth century. The statement has been questioned by later writers, notably by

Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., in his edition of Dugdale, who regards them as a purely Leeds stock. The name was and is widely spread over the West Riding, and is of frequent occurrence in the early parish register of Leeds, showing that there were Sykeses at Leeds before the advent of any from Cumberland. There we must leave it, in the absence of any positive evidence; but there is one point worth noting. Ralph Thoresby, the justly celebrated Leeds antiquary, married Anne, daughter of Richard Sykes of

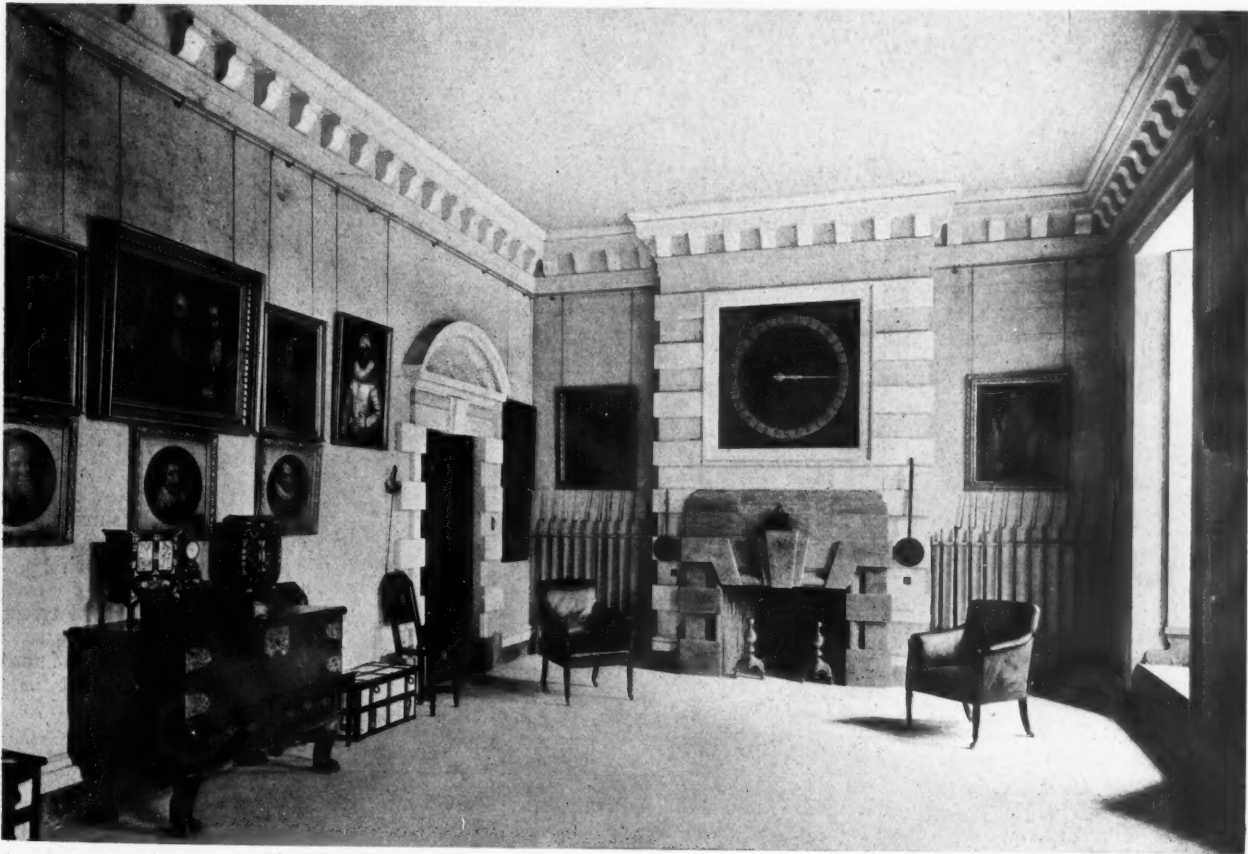
Ledsham, brother of Daniel of Hull. Now, Thoresby dearly loved a pedigree, witness his own, and though some of those he printed in his "History of Leeds" will not stand



Copyright.

A CORNER OF THE STONE HALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

THE STONE HALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

severe examination, we may, perhaps, reasonably expect that he was more critical and careful about his wife's descent. However this may be, he accepts the Sykes Dyke theory without question.

Coming now to the more detailed descent, William Sykes, the alleged emigrant from Cumberland, established himself as a merchant at Leeds; his son, Richard, was also a merchant in the same town. Richard Sykes' son, another Richard, purchased the manor of Leeds of the Crown in 1625 and left, said Thoresby, "besides vast estates to his sons, £10,000 apiece to his daughters from whom four knights and baronets' families are descended." His fourth son, William, who died in 1652, left five sons, of whom the eldest, Richard, of Ledsham Hall, was imprisoned in James II's days for his supposed share in Monmouth's Rebellion. William's fourth son, Daniel, was Mayor of Hull and a merchant of eminence there. His only son, Richard Sykes, also a Hull merchant, married in 1704 Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Mark Kirkly of Sledmere. Richard's eldest son, Richard, High Sheriff of York in 1752, had, like his nephew Sir Christopher, a taste for building, but both his buildings—"the handsome new church" he built at Sledmere in place of "a very ancient building and much out of repair," and Sledmere as he left it—have been swept away or altered beyond recognition. His letter book shows him busy ordering "Mortise Brass joynts" for his 8ft. high doors, and crown glass for his windows from London. To judge by a letter written to a friend in 1752, his work was confined to alterations, such as providing Sledmere with new

sash windows and doors. No trace is left of the house as he left it nor of his plantations. A plan of the estate dating from about 1740 shows the Hall, gardens, grass plats, etc., as occupying "ten acres, 13 rod, 10 poles," but the plan itself is worn at the exact site of the house, so that nothing of its size or shape is visible. Two belts of trees diverge in this plan from the house on either side of the "mire," or mere, to which Sledmere owes its name, and a group of small homesteads has been engulfed in the park; but there is little more trace of the eighteenth century plantations and avenues than of the mere itself.

Richard Sykes, who died childless, was succeeded by his brother Mark (1711-1783), Rector of Roos, the "brother Parson Sykes," as he is addressed in Richard's letters, who was made a baronet in 1783. His only son, Sir Christopher (1749-1801), Member of Parliament for Beverley, who married in 1770 the daughter of William Tatton of Withenshaw in Cheshire, was the builder of Sledmere; and this not merely in the sense that he caused Sledmere to be built, and paid the bills. Sledmere was built, as is noted in Lewis's "Topography," from Sir Christopher's own designs. A tradition that the owner was also the architect clings to certain English houses, but the fact is difficult of proof; Sir Christopher, however—witness all the projects for the alteration of Sledmere which are preserved, and a letter to Sir Thomas Frankland accompanying sketches for an improved plan for the new house of Thirkleby—was something more than an amateur. There is abundant evidence in the case of Sledmere to show that he was his own architect and clerk of the works.

In his letters he reprimands Mr. Marson of Clumber for sending him "bad flinty shaken stone from the quarry not fit to be used in Building," and himself orders for his windows crown glass direct from London, "stout clear and picked as free from seams as you can," as well as mahogany doors, and even the pulleys and shutter fasteners. On August 20th, 1788, he is in difficulties as to obtaining stone, and writes to Mr. Marson that he "proposes but to go to the top of the Facia between the lower and upper Story this season . . . not being far from the sea, our Climate in Autumn [is] naturally Moist, wch fills me with the greatest Anxiety to get on as fast as possible, for the House wch we are obliged to live in, having no other, is laid open on every side, and will be till the Facia is put on, as my New additions entirely surround the old house. When you read this, wch I wish you would do every Monday morning, consider my situation with a large family, you must not be of human materials if you do not employ all hands to get me Stone."

It is not until the walls are up and the house well on the way to completion that he defers to the



Copyright.

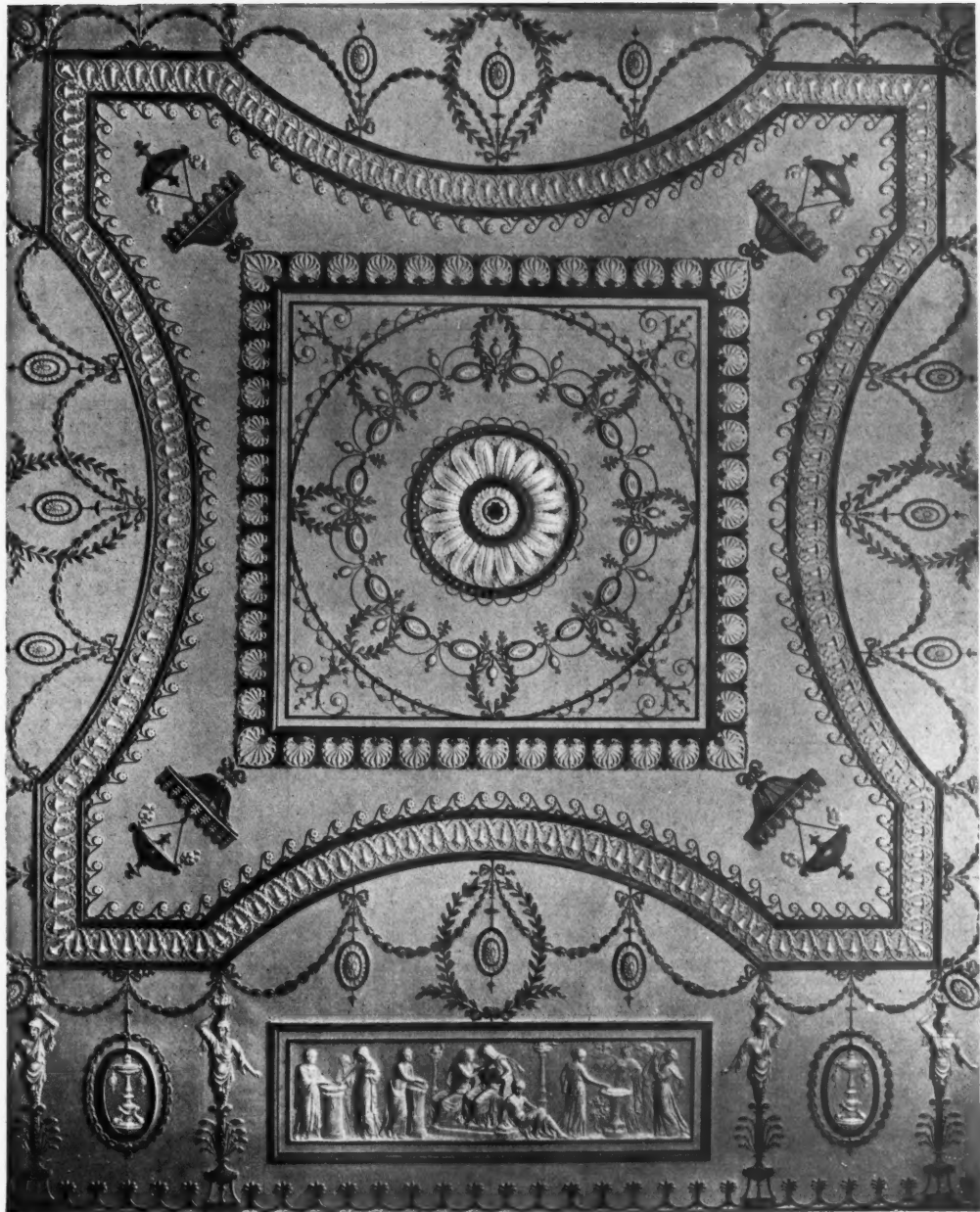
THE DRAWING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

"experienced judgment" of Joseph Rose as to its decoration. One of Sir Christopher's extant plans is dated 1787, and Sledmere was being rebuilt in 1788. Rose was not to touch Sledmere until the autumn of the following year.

Rose's name is familiar as a plasterer—a designer of ornament especially in plaster, not an actual working plasterer as technically understood to-day—who worked for Robert Adam. He was responsible for the stucco decoration of the library at Kenwood, the gallery at Harewood, and work at Kedleston, where he was at work in 1797, and at Syon. He was recommended by Sir Thomas Frankland to Sir Christopher, who proposed to Rose that he should undertake the plastering. "I intend," he adds, "to finish very slowly, as I wish the work to be well done, neat and simple rather in the Old than New Style, nothing Rich & Gaudy, but suiting to plain Country Gentlemen." In September he approves of some of Rose's designs and thinks the dining-room will be "uncommon." Next month he writes a long letter to Rose, reiterating his preference for bold and striking ornament, which was not precisely the characteristic of ornamental decoration of the last years of the eighteenth century, nor of Rose in particular.

"I perfectly agree with you," Sir Christopher writes, "in your ideas of the Stile in wch my House ought to be furnished; I would have but few ornaments, but what Decorations are introduced I would have them singular, bold, and striking, & only where propriety and good Taste required them. In general I admire the designs you have sent down very much, but as you invite alterations, I will venture to suggest some little, but such only as will I hope leave the Designs perfectly your own. In the Diningroom I agree to bring the Architraves down to the Plinth; I wish the architraves & Impost not to exceed 7 inches. The Nich for the side-board has been built some Time. . . . As to the ceiling, I approve of the second design as having less Ornament. I think it would be improved by adding the Vases within the Vine

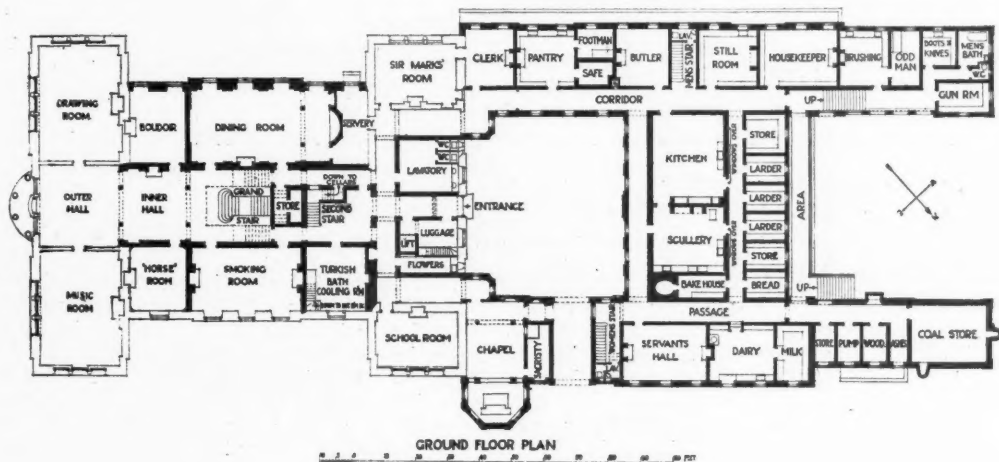


Copyright.

THE DRAWING-ROOM CEILING.

"COUNTRY LIFE"

garlands at the corners by the Festoons round (from the first design also) instead of the ornament round the Rose in the Center. . . . I approve of the Doric design for the Hall; there are great Architectural Irregularities (wch in general I dislike) but the effect will be good. I think the Triglyph had better be according to the old rule, the chanel equal to the plain part, it brings the drops more regular, & why not make the Drops conical, yours look too short & squat. The entablature for the drawing room is very elegant, but I think if the figures upon the



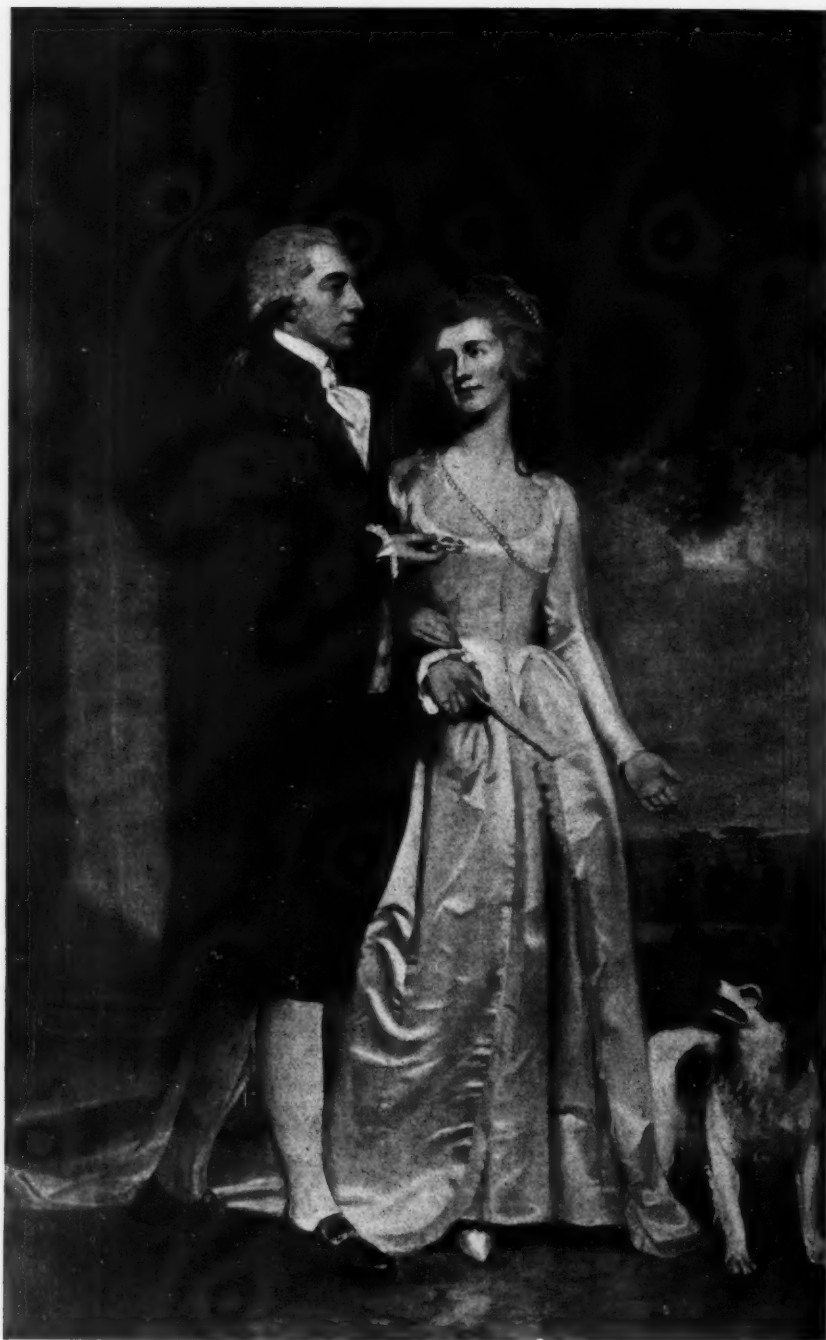
Frieze could be more widely dispersed, they would show themselves better."

For the interior decoration Rose was the designer. For the exterior the ornamental panels in artificial stone were made by Sealy of Lambeth, to whom Sir Christopher sent rough sketches of the family arms. "I have herein inclosed," he writes, "the Sykes & Tatton arms. The Kirby crest I will send in a few days. You will please send me a drawing of the design for the woollen manufactory & how you intend to fill up the space w<sup>ch</sup> will remain on each side the arms. And I have sent our crest, the Sides of it might be well fitted up by extending the rushes a little more on each

he found it necessary to make some alterations in his marriage settlement to raise money for enclosing and improving his estate, and in the summer of 1778 there is evidence in his letter-book of the constant attention he has paid to the Wolds, "having built 14 dwelling houses with several barns & stables."

Sir Christopher's sons, Mark Masterman Sykes, the bibliophile, and Tatton, succeeded in their turn at Sledmere; and it was the latter (1772-1863) who carried on the work of reform of the Wolds. He was a fine example of the old-fashioned country gentleman, devoting all his time to agriculture, stock breeding and fox hunting. He began

sheep farming and breeding in 1803, and his breed of sheep was justly famous. By applying bones as manure he improved the value of his estates, feeding sheep and growing corn where it had been impossible before. He first appears in the *Racing Calendar* as an owner of race-horses in 1803, when his *Telemachus* ran at Middleham, and in 1805 he rode his own horse *Hudibras* at Malton. In 1808 he matched his mare *Theresa* for 500 guineas over a four mile course at Doncaster, owners riding, and won. For a score of years after this he kept a few horses in training at Malton, chiefly for the purpose of mounting them himself in races and for gentlemen riders. Although not equal in size to some on the Continent, his stud was in advance, as far as numbers went, of any in the kingdom. He gave good prices—as prices then went—for some of his stock. For *Colsterdale*, for example, he paid 1,300 guineas, and £3,000 for *Fandango*; and it was no mean feat for one man to have bred *Grey Momus*, *The Lawyer*, *Gaspard*, *Elcho*, *Dalby* and *Lecturer*. He was master of foxhounds for upwards of forty years, paying all the kennel expenses. He lived to the age of ninety-one, preserving to the end the manners and costume of the eighteenth century—the long frock coat, drab breeches and frilled shirt that had been the fashion in his youth. A story that is told of him illustrates his peculiar prestige among Yorkshiremen. A Yorkshireman was asked what were the three things most worth seeing in his county. His reply was: "York Minster, Fountains Abbey and Sir Tatton," and then, feeling that he had given too much prominence to ecclesiastical architecture, added that he should like to take out the Abbey and substitute *Voltigeur*. Sir Tatton's was a well filled life. "Up every morning with the daylight, breakfasting on milk and an apple tart; over at his kennels fifteen miles off at Eddlethorpe as early as his horse could carry him thither; then a day of cheery hunting, or hedging and ditching among his tenants; now and then stopping to relieve a parish pauper by breaking stones for him—just for a rest; refreshing (pretty commonly) the pauper, but severely



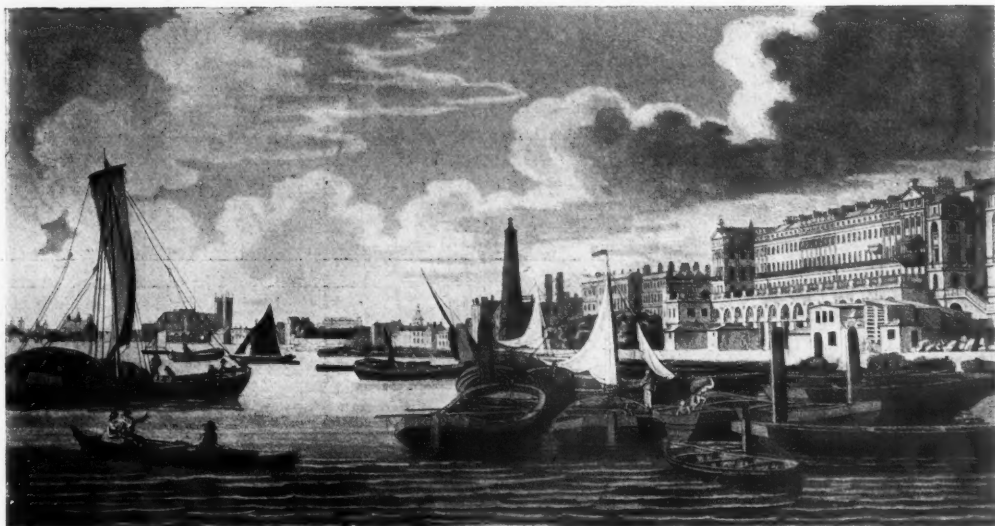
SIR CHRISTOPHER SYKES AND HIS LADY, BY GEORGE ROMNEY.

side the figure better than by the great Tail in your old Triton." The bas relief of "woollen manufactory" was, no doubt, illustrative of the famous Yorkshire industry.

Sir Christopher's interests were not only concentrated upon fine building as a form of self-expression and the lighter activities of a country gentleman; he was an innovator in the Wolds as Coke of Norfolk on his Holkham estates. The Wolds before his time were a huge green sheep walk like the South Downs of Salisbury Plain; but he contributed to transform them from "an open, sandy barren extensive sheepwalk . . . into cultivated farms, adorned with plantations." His letter-book shows that as early as 1776

abstemious himself; and then on again for other work; brain and muscle relieving each other, and both made perfect—so far as practice could do it—such was the routine of his daily existence; and those who knew him best can best say whether partiality itself can be partial about him."

Sir Tatton Sykes was succeeded by his eldest son Tatton, who fully maintained the family traditions, extending the stud, which has now acquired a European reputation, and building no fewer than 18 churches, the church which is on the lawn being built by Mr. Temple Moore for the late Sir Tatton in 1898, and was considered one of the finest modern Gothic churches for its size in the kingdom. J.



## THE ADELPHI AND THE AIR BOARD

BY ARTHUR T. BOLTON.

CERTAINLY the nation has no desire just now to deny our flying men anything they ask for. It will, nevertheless, be hoped and expected that they will treat their latest acquisition, the Adelphi, not as they would commercial premises run up for business and nothing else, but as treasures held in trust for the nation to be

handed back when the time comes as nearly intact as possible. How fine would be the new associations if in years to come it could be said that the Adelphi in the hour of need had been handed over to the Air Board, but that it had been carefully preserved by flying men of whose boldness and bravery their contemporaries were so justly proud!

Yet even fervent admirers of the airmen would have been inclined to suggest, had the choice been given them, that it might have been better to fix up offices elsewhere than in the Adelphi itself. The wide stretch of semi-vacant land below the terrace could have been utilised, especially as it already carries two blocks of two-storey brick buildings.

Beyond, again, are the modern Embankment Gardens, which could equally well be taken for a time, as has already been the case further west, with the gardens at Charing Cross. There is nothing in the structure of the Adelphi

Terrace, built as a series of separate houses, that renders the estate suitable for the proposed purpose. When it is considered that even now the principal houses retain decorations in an artistic style which has never since been equalled in houses built as a speculation, it must be admitted that admiration for the Service should not annul the need of impressing on them the character

of the buildings they are about to enter. A summarised account of the property from the inception of the Adelphi scheme in 1768 will serve to remind our readers of the history and associations, artistic, social and literary, of this remarkable enterprise of the four brothers — John, Robert, James and William Adam.

The Adam lease for ninety-nine years was obtained from the Duke of St. Albans from Lady Day, 1768, at the yearly ground rent of £1,200. The agreement was signed June 23rd, 1769, more than a year after the works had begun. It is extremely probable that the whole scheme was impetuously undertaken. It had been Robert Adam's dream to erect a great building worthy of Roman times, and he certainly here-in engaged in a work with which the builders of the underworks of the Palatine Hill would have warmly sympathised.

The Adam idea was, of course, premature. With



MALTON'S VIEW OF THE TERRACE WITH THE ORIGINAL IRONWORK AND LAMPS.

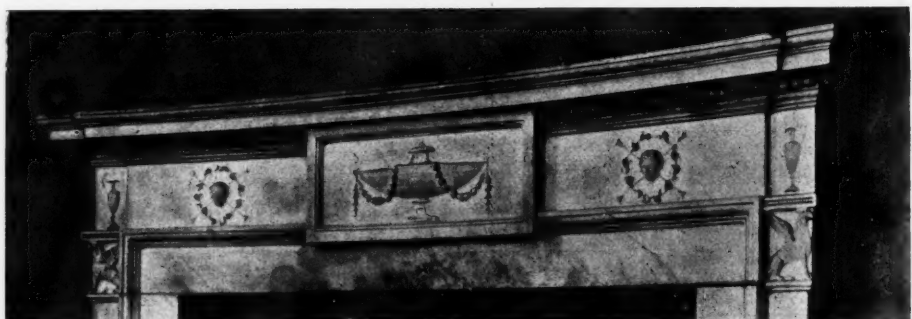
modern resources it could have been done with ease, because the immense basements which make up the steep slope from the river level to that of the Strand could, thanks to steel and concrete, electric lighting and other gifts of modern science, nowadays have been fully and profitably utilised in a way which was not then possible. Once engaged in their impossible task, however, the Adams wasted nothing they could help, and the economy and resource displayed in the vast mass of building are truly remarkable.

It says a great deal for the Adams' skill as planners that these buildings, after nearly a century and a half, are still in demand and are always occupied. A good many of the houses are used as offices, but there are still many residents.

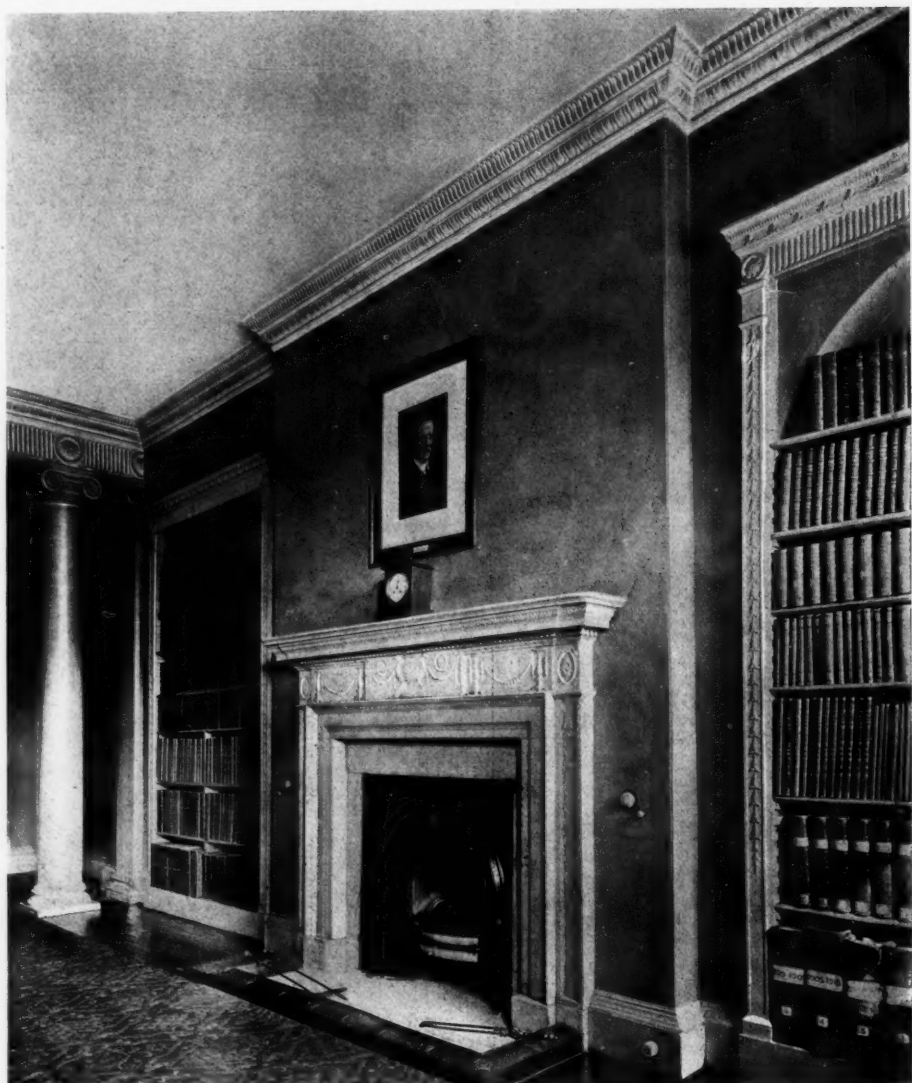
Naturally, a novel enterprise of this kind in London met with much opposition. Fierce attacks were made on the brethren, who were accused of stealing a mud bank which had been useless while overflowed by the Thames. The whole slope of the hill had long been a derelict site. The city was driven by clamour into opposing the Act of Parliament of 1771, and Robert Adam's highly influential friends at the time could alone have saved the scheme from an immediate shipwreck. Possibly it might have been better for Robert Adam personally if the project had collapsed at the outset, but London would have lost an interesting object lesson in an enterprise whose daring has made "the Adams" and "the Adelphi" household words. The parties mentioned in the petition for the Act of Parliament as interested were John, Robert, James and William Adam and James Paine, all architects; Dorothy Monk and Clementina Pawson, widows; and William Kitchiner, coal merchant. They were "willing to make the improvement and execute the embankment at their own cost."

The urgent haste of the Adams, who began their works before even the lease was signed and were involved in this contention over the river reclamation while building was already well advanced, materially contributed to their embarrassment. The progress made can be judged from Fanny Burney's diary, which records on April 30th, 1772, "we were so happy as to be let in at Mr. Garrick's, and saw his new house in the Adelphi Buildings, a sweet situation. The house is large and most elegantly fitted up. Mrs. Garrick received us with a politeness and sweetness of manners inseparable from her."

The ceiling in the drawing-room of Garrick's house was painted by Antonio Zucchi, R.A., the second husband of Angelica Kauffman. The staircase balustrading was of copper. An undated letter from David Garrick to the notorious John Wilkes, headed "Adelphi, Thursday night, Christmas week" [1773], shows that the Adams sought



SOME CHARACTERISTIC CHIMNEYPieces IN THE ADELPHI.



A ROOM IN DAVID GARRICK'S HOUSE.



CEILING AT No. 4, ADELPHI TERRACE.—ROBERT ADAM'S OWN HOUSE.



THE DRAWING ROOM AT No. 4, ADELPHI TERRACE.

the prestige of drawing in the Guildhall the lottery for which they had obtained an Act of Parliament as a means of escape from their financial difficulties. Garrick had been the first to buy and occupy a house antecedent to this sale by lottery, but with characteristic generosity he at once placed himself at the disposal of the Adams, and was bent on forwarding their scheme by his unique influence.

He writes them as "his dear Adelphi" and solicits the north-east corner house of Adam Street for his humble admirer Andrew Beckett (1749-1843), bookseller in the Strand and son of Thomas the Pall Mall bookseller, author of "Shakespeare Himself Again." We shall make his shop, as old Jack Tonson's was formerly, the rendezvous of the first people in England," and proposes himself to be there "at one at noon and at six at night." The premises desired were burnt by fire on June 28th, 1822, but are said to have been rebuilt to the original design. Garrick was a lover of old folios, and Johnson's habit of beating their backs and flinging them on the floor was a fly in the ointment of their old friendship. To Garrick, Robert Adam was "the first of men."

The death of the great actor took place at 8 a.m. on January 20th, 1779, in the first floor room of his house in the Adelphi. His funeral procession on Monday, February 1st, started from the house, which was draped in black, and reached almost to the Abbey. His widow continued to reside here until her death on October 16th, 1822. Born in Vienna, she had been a dancer, and her marriage proved an ideal union of thirty inseparable years. Her maiden name was Eva Maria Violetta, and the marriage took place in June, 1749. Horace Walpole writes in 1755: "I like her exceeding, her behaviour is all sense, and sweetness too."

Boswell and Johnson were at the first dinner party after her great loss, Friday, April 10th, 1781. Miss Hannah Moore, Mrs. Boscawen, Miss "Epictetus" Carter, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Burney were the other guests. Boswell relates of Johnson: "He and I walked away together: We stopped a little while by the rails of the Adelphi, looking on the Thames, and I said to him, with some emotion, that I was thinking of two friends we had lost who once lived in the buildings behind us—Beauclerk and Garrick. 'Ay, Sir,' said he, tenderly, 'and two such friends as cannot be supplied.'"

Topham Beauclerk had married on March 12th, 1768, Lady Diana Spencer, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Marlborough, who had two days previously been divorced from Lord St. John and Bolingbroke. Beauclerk died at Great Russell Street in March, 1780, when his fine library was sold. He was a man of many interests, and Robert Adam designed an oval enclosure for his observatory at Highgate. Writing to James Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont (1729-1799), from Muswell Hill on July 18th, 1774, Beauclerk says: "There is nothing new but Goldsmith's 'Retaliation,' which you have certainly seen. Pray tell Lady Charlemont from me that I desire she may keep you from politics, as they do children from sweetmeats that make them sick."

In November of that year he threatens the Earl that if he does not return from Ireland, "The Club" shall come over on a visit, when "Johnson shall spoil your books, Goldsmith pull your flowers and Boswell shall talk to you." A most discriminating threat. The singular charm of this man, whose talents Johnson truly envied, is disclosed in the few graceful letters that alone remain. Under February 25th, 1773, Miss Burney's diary records another of the effects of the financial embarrassment which the Adelphi scheme was then creating for the enterprising brethren:

"Mr. Adam and his brother, two gentlemen who my sister and myself formerly met with at Captain Debieg's, had this day exposed to public sale a large and valuable collection of busts, statues, bas-reliefs, pictures, etc., which they purchased many years since in Italy." It was a three days' sale with 218 lots, but the greater part seem to have been bought in. A rare pamphlet, published by the Adams on January 18th, 1774, concedes that the enterprise was too great for their private fortunes, and states that, having engaged in the work, more from an enthusiasm for their own art than with a view to profit, being eager to point out a way of public utility, they would be perfectly satisfied if they should only draw from the lottery the money they had laid out.

Miss Burney was a good deal more sympathetic than Walpole, whose brutal wish was "that the Constellation of the Adelphi might be rayée from the terrestrial globe, together with their bubble lottery." It was in September, 1773, that Walpole notices the lottery in writing to the Rev. Mason: "The lottery for the Adelphi Buildings will, I suspect, be an example of rather more address. What patronage of the arts in Parliament, to vote the city's land to those brothers and then sanctify the sale of the houses by a bubble."

This alludes to the Act 13, Geo. III, Cap. 75, 1773, obtained by the Adams to release themselves from the financial straits into which their adventurous scheme had plunged them. The total value was £218,500, divided into 4,370 tickets at £50 each, of which 108 were prizes. The tickets were sold at the Adams' office in Robert Street. The houses on the estate were to be divided among the prize-holders. The *Gentleman's Magazine* records on Thursday, March 3rd, 1774: "The Adelphi Lottery began drawing at the great room, formerly Jonathan's Coffee House, in Exchange Alley, when No. 3599 was drawn a blank, but being the first drawn ticket is entitled to £5,000."

The late Mr. Wheatley's pamphlet, "The Adelphi and its Site," gives the various ingenious advertisements that were issued to create public interest in the sale of the tickets for the lottery.

Horace Walpole records a visit to another notable tenant in the Terrace, under the date of August 23rd, 1780: "In the evening I went to Dr. Graham's, it is the most impudent puppet-show of imposition I ever saw, and the mountebank himself the dullest of his profession, except that he makes the spectators pay a crown apiece. We were eighteen. A young officer of the Guards affected humour, and tired me still more. A woman, invisible, warbled to clarinets on the stairs. The decorations are pretty and odd, and the apothecary, who comes up a trap-door, for no purpose, since he might as well come upstairs, is a novelty. The electrical experiments are nothing at all singular, and a poor air-pump, that only bursts a bladder pieces out the farce."

James Graham (1745-94), son of a saddler in Edinburgh, after travelling as an oculist and aurist in America, came to Bath in 1775. After a visit to the Continent he settled in the Adelphi in 1779, and is said to have expended £10,000 on his house and apparatus. The entrance was decorated with the crutches of cured patients. Stained glass and incense gave character to his interiors. There was an Apollo room with a magnificent Temple to Health. Huge footmen in gaudy liveries at the doors gave away handbills. A skit on these proceedings amused London at the Haymarket, entitled "The Genius of Nonsense," where John Bannister, in the part of the Emperor of Onachs, mimicked Graham and his porters. Graham left the Adelphi in May, 1781, for Pall Mall, but was sold up in the following year. He died as a lunatic at Edinburgh in 1794. Southey, who saw him, says he was half knave, half enthusiast.

Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, as one of a party of boys in the John Street house behind Graham, has left a most amusing picture of the man in his *Memoirs* (1826). Born in 1764, this lively Westminster boy came to the new house in 1771 and, fraternising with Terence, the Adams foreman, revelled in the building operations then in hand. Reynolds senior, who was Wilkes' solicitor, failed in 1782 and took refuge at Spa.

The Temple of Health as described was established in one of the three centre houses of the Royal Terrace, the other two being occupied by David Garrick and Robert Adam, who lived next door to each other. The fine, original drawing-room of the latter is at present occupied by a tenant whose grandfather was associated with James Adam in Portland Place, as has been mentioned in the previous article on that subject. Robert Adam moved to 13, Albemarle Street in 1786, so that he was fourteen years in the Terrace.

The Society of Arts building—the great feature of John Street—was undertaken by the Adams for the Society in 1772-4. It has been already fully dealt with in the pages of COUNTRY LIFE.

"The Adelphi New Tavern and Coffee house" at the corner of John and Adam Street was known as Osborne's, and then became the Adelphi Hotel. It was opened in October, 1777, "being completely fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner for the entertainment of noblemen and gentlemen." Edward Gibbon writes from there to his great friend, Lord Sheffield, August 8th, 1787, that he has arrived from Lausanne with part of the immortal "Decline and Fall," then ready for publication.

Isaac D'Israeli stayed in the Adelphi on his return from his wedding tour in 1802, but had left before the birth of Benjamin, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield.

Of other celebrities associated with the Adelphi, Thomas Hill (1760-1840), the original of Paul Pry, resided on the second floor of No. 1, James Street; Thomas Hood had chambers at No. 2, Robert Street; and Rowlandson found lodgings in a garret on the estate.

Messrs. Coutts' Bank grew and expanded over part of the site, and the last survivor of the brethren, William Adam, erected the bridge across the street named after him, by an Act of Parliament in 1799. This is the only work to be definitely assigned to William, who is regarded as having been the financial manager of the Adam enterprises. To him is probably due the selection and arrangement of the Adam collection of drawings, now in the Soane Museum. Between the years 1780 and 1865 the lower portion of the estate was known as "The Dark Arches of the Adelphi," and had become the resort of the lowest class of London life. Dickens, who in early life was driven to haunt the Arches, brings Wardle and his family to Osborne's, and despatches Micawber to the Colonies from the tumbledown "Fox under the Hill" at the foot of Ivy Lane.

Among the moderns Thomas Hardy, O.M. (born 1840), was at No. 8 in the Terrace from 1863-67, while working at architecture under Sir Arthur Blomfield.

The lease of the Adelphi Buildings expired in 1867 and the property came to Messrs. Drummonds, successors in the estate to the Trustees of the Duke of St. Albans.

Of the many pleasant backwaters of town life in London there are few more attractive to the lover of the eighteenth century than the Adelphi; for, in a striking contrast of effect, its peace lies close to the impetus of that "full tide of human existence at Charing Cross" which Johnson so deeply felt and as graphically defined. The inspiration which that lover of human life found on its terrace walk is still there for those who feel all that is implied in an outlook ranging over such a moving juxtaposition of the life of work and pleasure in London.

# THE NORFOLK SMALL HOLDINGS—III.

## HINTS FOR SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENTS.

**B**EFORE saying anything about the two journeys made from Norwich, it may be well to give some idea of the general results obtained from small holdings in Norfolk. These are best measured by the reports of the annual inspection. Access was obtained to the tabulated results for 1916, the latest available. They relate to 1,136 tenants, and may therefore be assumed to present a trustworthy account of the movement. Holdings are arranged in six classes set forth in order of merit. Four of these show efficiency and success in as many degrees, of which the highest is the Very Highly Satisfactory, an enviable point of excellence to which 95 tenants, or 8.4 of the total 1,136, had attained. Next came the Very Satisfactory, which included 386 tenants, or 3.4 per cent. In the third column are the Satisfactory, 426, or 37.6 per cent. In the fourth place are the Fairly Satisfactory, numbering 183, or 16.1 per cent. A landowner would regard the men of these four classes as good tenants. They total 1,090, or 94 per cent. Then we come to the partial or complete failures entered as Not Satisfactory or Very Unsatisfactory, 31 being in the former and 15 in the latter class. Added together they just make 4 per cent. of the holders. Estate owners who have had experience of the number of people always ready to take land regardless of their fitness to make it pay will regard these figures as a very striking proof of the success of small holdings in Norfolk.

The case is strengthened by the fact that before the war small holdings in Norfolk were producing a profit to the County Council. It was due to an unfortunate accident that the balance was put on the wrong side. We refer to the great flood at Southey. This is typically fen country, with the usual arrangement of dykes and droves. The flood, however, caused a bank to give way, with the result that the countryside was inundated, and, on our visit, the lines to which it had reached were plainly visible on the walls of the houses, of which the lower rooms had been completely submerged. A vast quantity of the goods belonging to the holders was swept away and other articles disappeared mysteriously in a way only too common after a disaster of the kind. We were informed, with rough country sarcasm, that the flood had carried away County Council bricks, pumps, and so on. The total loss amounted to something about £1,000. Had it not been for that, the results of land owned by the County Council would have shown a profit. That they should show a large profit would be very undesirable, as the object is to let out the land as nearly as possible at cost price, so as to avoid impossible rents on the one hand, or charges on the taxpayer on the other.

This question of draining has been a very important one in the fen land since the time of Vermuiden, whose "Discourse touching the drayning the great FENNES lying within the Several Counties of Lincoln Northampton Huntingdon Norfolk Suffolk Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, printed by Thomas Fawcet, dwelling in Grub Street neere the Lower Pumpe 1642," is a rare and valuable work.

We reproduce a very interesting map of the Fenland from the copy of the work in the Rothamsted Library. We

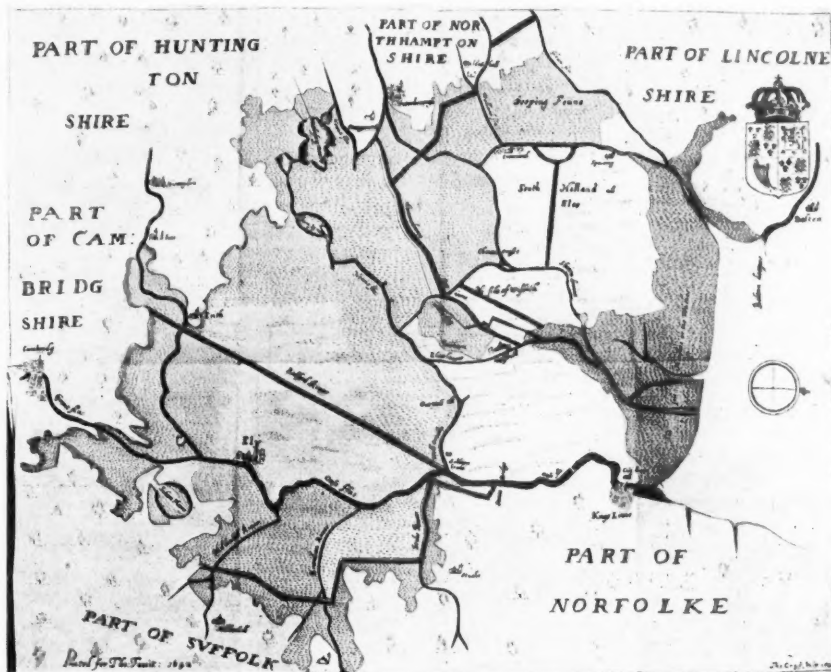
understand there is only one other in existence, and it is in the British Museum.

As far as I could learn, the cases are exceptional in which the success is due to anything beyond skill in the pursuit of the sort of husbandry carried on by the larger farmers. Norfolk is not a county with many large towns in it, and this may account for the relatively small proportion of pure market-gardeners. At Hevingham, our first stoppage after leaving Norwich, a number of them have established themselves in order to provide that town with vegetables. The place is on the Aylsham and Cromer road, only eight miles from Norfolk, and the land is very suitable for garden purposes. But the most remarkable sign of its fertility was found in a larch plantation adjoining the largest of the holdings. These trees were planted only four years ago and have already attained an average height of about twelve feet. On the site—about seven acres—an oak plantation used to stand. It might probably have been a hundred years old, so that the ground must have been enriched with their annual deposit of leaves. It would have grown good wheat, but the planting was done before the war. And the oak was much needed when the holdings were taken over. Economy was the very key of the movement, and wherever buildings could possibly

be adapted to the purposes of the new men this was done. Luckily, the average Norfolk farm of the old time was provided with stables, byres, cattle sheds, fattening boxes and similar buildings on a liberal scale, so that by a clever use of doors, gates and partitions it was possible so to divide and rearrange the buildings as to make them suitable for three or four farmers instead of one. Oak is used, too, for the economical and excellent type of fencing used. It is a wire fencing hung on poles ten or twelve feet apart. The shorter poles

do not enter the ground at all, but just come to the ground. Hanging thus, they do not rot, and cattle and horses will not try to rub or against a swinging fence. Among the tenants at Hevingham are some who followed the ancient occupation of broom-making, and we saw a party of them gaily driving their garden produce to Norwich Market.

Not only here, but at various points in the pilgrimage, evidence was forthcoming that the small-holders are very much alive to the advantage of growing fruit. Raspberries and strawberries were frequently cultivated to the extent of an acre or so, and one or two of the men have taken up the cultivation of black currants very seriously. The largest return that we heard of as having been obtained on a small holding was six tons to the acre, but that was in a bumper year. In the present very unfavourable season the grower was lucky who obtained two tons from an acre, and probably three tons may be taken as an average crop on good land. This means an excellent return at the controlled price, which is £60 per ton. It is not extravagantly high. The books of a large grower show that within the ten years previous to the outbreak of war this price per ton was exceeded in a contract with an ordinary merchant, who bought wholesale and sold to retail dealers. Experience seems to show that small-holders who happen to be placed near considerable centres



FROM "A DISCOURSE TOUCHING DRAYNING OF THE GREAT FENNES,"  
BY S. CORNELIUS VERMUIDEN KNIGHT (1642).

of population may very profitably grow bush fruit, especially black currants, raspberries and strawberries. Gooseberries are not so remunerative and red currants not so much in favour with the consuming public. The general increase of orcharding in Norfolk lies outside our province. Here and there a small-holder had a good plantation of young trees, but the main production is accomplished by those who work on a very large scale. Norfolk is now well supplied with really fine orchards, and shows few of the neglected trees which is generally the most characteristic feature of fruit trees on a farm. From Hevingham we went east by Buxton and Scotton to Stalham, the centre of a very fertile region, in which the Norfolk art of fattening bullocks can be studied to great advantage. As we have said, it is followed by the new small-holders as well as by the old tenants. It is done in winter, and the feeding consists principally of swedes, mangolds and cake, in the virtues of which there is devout belief. It is occasionally fed at the rate of a cake, or 11lb. daily. One result is that excellent manure is produced in the barns and yards. Super is used "to bring the roots to the hoe." From there we travelled south-east on the Yarmouth Road to Potter Heigham and Rollesby, turning south-west to Acle, a marshy flat on the Bure where the fields are let by tender at as much as £8 per acre. Thence we returned to Norwich, admiring as we went the finely wooded prospect to the south. The next journey carried us from that town through Tacolneston to Carleton Rode and finally to Attleborough Station.

It was a very interesting and instructive tour, giving proof to the eye of the success with which little holders have been placed on the land. No amount of reading or hearsay can bring the facts home in the same way. The conclusion was unavoidable that if settlements for soldiers could be arranged in the same way, not only would the country fulfil a duty it owes to the men at the front, but it would establish a system that might endure for all time. We understand that the scheme originally put forward, and to some extent carried out, at Sunk Island, at Holbeach and in Shropshire is regarded as only being experimental, and that a more elaborate scheme has been drawn up but not yet made public. The sooner it is brought to the light the better, because one

or two principles emerge which will serve as tests to apply to any scheme of the kind which is presented to the country. The first and most important is that it should be entirely self-supporting. The assistance to be given by the Government should be only that of setting the men upon their feet and preparing a way by which they can advance by their own exertions. It would serve no durable purpose to subsidise them out of public money. If they are entitled to a pension, let them have it in solid cash, but in settling them on the land we have to take into account not only the very great debt owed by the country to the soldiers, but also the need of increasing a stalwart and healthy rural population, one that in ages to come will provide recruits not only to the fighting services when this is necessary, but to the great industrial armies. That, indeed, is the main thing. We are fighting now that war may cease, and no doubt the statesmen who are at the head of affairs will be able to secure peace for the lifetime of all who remember the grim lesson of the past four years. But the country needs always a reserve of able-bodied men and women to fill up the gaps in town life and also to put their energy into commercial and professional enterprise. With that end in view the arrangement must be made strong and enduring, one that will stand on its own feet and not require other support. But if that is the main outline of a scheme that would be acceptable, there are various minor considerations which have scarcely less importance. There is need of teaching facilities which a scattered system of small holdings does not afford. The idea of a central farm with little holdings marked out all round it has points deserving to be preserved. The central holding is as good as an agricultural college for those who have had no previous land training, and it also has an excellent co-operative agency where a holder may hire his necessary implements at a just tariff, and also buy all seeds and fertilisers of guaranteed quality and moderate prices. On this beginning could be established a method for disposing of produce that is bound to give equally satisfactory results. These, I think, are the essentials of a settled scheme that would meet the wishes of our returned soldiers and sailors, and also lay the foundation of a new and good class of men in our country neighbourhoods.

P. A. G.

## LITERATURE

**Sketches of the East Africa Campaign**, by Captain R. V. Dolbey, R.A.M.C. (John Murray.)

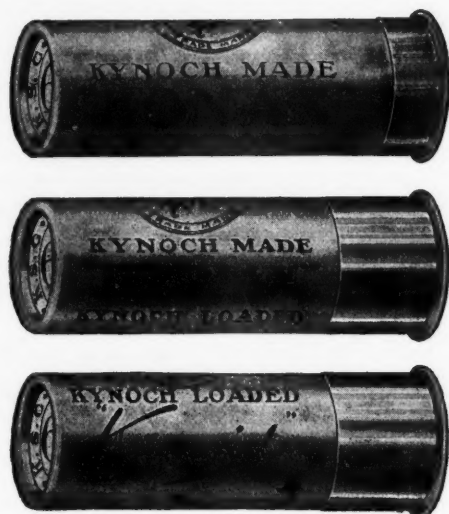
**A** PART from a few admirable articles in *Blackwood's Magazine*, very little has been written about the campaign in East Africa, although more men of one colour or another have been involved in it than in the whole of the last Boer War. So we welcome *Sketches of the East Africa Campaign* as a valuable addition to our war literature. Captain Dolbey, R.A.M.C., who was a prisoner in Germany for several months earlier in the war, speaks of the East African Boches with the authority of experience, and his comments on them as patients in hospital show him to be a man of insight and sympathy. The book does not pretend to describe the course of the military operations; it is a series of letters telling of the conditions of life, more particularly in hospital, of the troops employed in General Smuts' campaign of 1916. Though that was the most spectacular part of the operations, it is a fact not generally known that by far the most severe fighting, involving very heavy casualties to both sides, took place in the latter half of 1917. Most of the travellers who have visited East Africa in times of peace have written glowing accounts of the "white man's country," "sportsman's Paradise" and so on. Those expressions are certainly true of limited areas of British East Africa and, in a lesser degree, of parts of "German" East Africa also; but they give a totally wrong idea of the country as a whole, and many warriors who came out from England or from South Africa in the expectation of a picnic, where big-game shooting was occasionally interrupted by Hun-chasing, were doomed to bitter disappointment.

As a matter of fact, by far the greater part of the campaign was conducted in country only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea, that is, in country which could not by any stretch of the imagination be called either pleasant or healthy, and many months were spent in the valley of the Rufigi River, a region which the natives themselves consider most pestilential. This mistaken idea of the country in the minds of the authorities led to the employment of many thousands of white infantry soldiers, a scheme which old Africans

knew to be doomed to failure and of which they warned the Powers in vain. No white man can carry a heavy pack and march and fight and cook his own food under a tropical sun and sleep unprotected on the ground at night. The Germans knew this well enough; the least of their white men had his bed and his tent and carriers, and that is why von Lettow and a few stalwarts are still leading our troops a dance in Mozambique. But the fact that so many of our men did carry on for months in spite of fever and sun and dysentery is a splendid testimony to their grit and endurance, and it is about these people, when they came to him in hospital, that Captain Dolbey has many interesting things to say. Lines of communication were longer than in any known campaign, and with the rapid advance of troops the medical arrangements were difficult in the extreme and hospitals were often of a very makeshift order, but the medical officers generally rose to the occasion and they were often able to make a legitimate use of the beds and furniture of the departed Hun. The author's acquittal of the troops of looting will not be so readily endorsed as some of his other observations. It is not possible to quote numbers or statistics, but it is safe to say that a more pestilential campaign was never fought, Mesopotamia not excepted. The fighting was of a most difficult nature, the supplies were often and for long periods sadly deficient in quantity, and the discomforts of the climate were made worse by flies, mosquitoes, jiggers and other creeping pests. Many officers and men came to East Africa from France and Gallipoli, and they soon wished themselves back again whence they came.

One cannot quite agree with Captain Dolbey in his high opinion of the country as a colony; certainly there are districts where white men may live with impunity, but the greater part of it is unsuitable for European settlement. But whatever happens after the war, it must not be handed back to the late owners; their record out there was not a clean one in the past, and who could doubt how they would punish the wretched people who have helped us? And what would be the contempt of us in the minds of all those troops from every part of Africa who have taken part in this war if the Germans were allowed to return? W.

# KYNOCH SHOT-GUN CARTRIDGES



Will be obtainable from all Gun-makers & Ammunition Dealers as soon as the Government restrictions on materials have been removed



**CARRON**  
"A TOUCH  
OF THE  
SWITCH  
DOES IT!"

## SAVE COAL

and Money—Work—  
Worry and Inconvenience

by using

### Carron Electric Fires

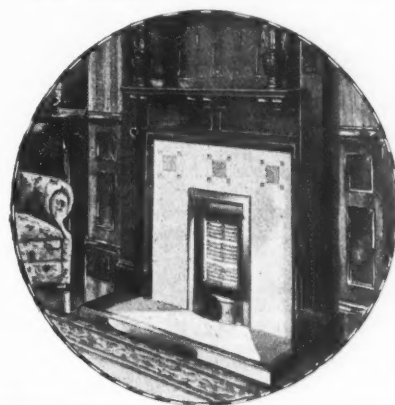
- Inexpensive to purchase.
- Reliable in action.
- Always ready for use.

Sold by all Electrical Engineers, Contractors, etc.  
No. 50 L Illustrated and descriptive Electric  
Appliance Pamphlet, free on request.

**CARRON COMPANY**

WORKS: CARRON, STIRLINGSHIRE.  
Branch Works: Phoenix Foundry, Heffield.

On view at the following Showrooms: London (City & West  
End), Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bristol, Newcastle-on-  
Tyne and Birmingham.



## When the War's History is Written

It will be shown how

## THE SALVATION ARMY

in all parts of the World

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, FROM EAST TO WEST,  
RESPONDED TO THE MANY CALLS AND CLAIMS UPON IT

**In Ambulance Work.**

**In Ministry to the Sick and Dying.**

**In Hostels for Soldiers and Sailors.**

**In Huts at Home and Abroad.**

**In brotherly watchfulness of men on leave.**

**In visitation of wives and relatives.**

**In caring for the children, and in a  
thousand other ways of helpful service  
and Christian Ministry.**

Will you please help to "Carry On" this important work by sending a gift to **GENERAL BOOTH**, at 101, Queen  
Victoria St., E.C. 4? Cheques crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch, War Fund A/c."

(Registered under War Charities Act, 1916.)

# FAMOUS MEN ON PELMANISM.

## Admiral Lord Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.:

Quite frankly, the Pelman system is devised to help a man or a woman to achieve practical, material success, sometimes expressed in terms of money. Why not?

If the main principles of the system were to be defined, I should describe them as inculcating self-reliance, and the perfecting of the mind, memory, and mental equipment generally, the essential condition of success in any career.

The test of the value of the Pelman system, like the test of the value of any other system, is the result. What is the testimony of the students who have taken the course? I have read many letters written by students when they have completed their course. These epistles are signed by men in every profession and trade, and in every rank of them. The Services contribute letters from Admirals down ranks and ratings down to ordinary seamen and stokers, and from Generals to privates, and it is remarkable that almost without exception these documents affirm the benefit received by the writers from the Pelman course of study.

The Pelman Institute, as I understand the matter, does not profess to work miracles. What it does profess to accomplish is to enable a man to make the best use of the abilities he already, consciously or unconsciously, possesses. The first condition of success is willingness to learn. The student must be prepared to do his part. It is not always an easy part, but it is fair to say both that it is always possible and always interesting.

## Major-Gen. Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B.:

(Late Director of Military Operations.)

The Pelman system provides mind-drill based on scientific principles, and taught by experienced instructors. It claims to produce not only a good memory, but concentration, self-confidence, self-control, initiative, and observation, and the thousands of letters received from soldiers who have taken the course, both before and during the war, show that it makes no empty claim.

I can think of no better method than the Pelman course either for keeping the mind fit in times of leisure or slackness, or for restoring mental vigour to a soldier whose mind has become flabby from overstrain or physical weakness, and I can recommend no better investment than a Pelman course to the soldier on convalescent leave.

The Pelman system is not cram, or trick, but a scientific method of training which has proved its value to the soldier in war, and it would, I am certain, be of the greatest benefit if it were adapted to Army training generally.

## Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B.:

I have been asked many times whether I recommend Pelmanism, which is a system of mental training taught by correspondence. I cannot base a recommendation on *personal* experience of the Pelman course because I have never been through it myself; and I have made it, I am glad to think, my invariable rule throughout life never to recommend a man or a measure with whose merits, achievements and possibilities I had not had personal experience.

This rule, however, leaves me quite free to say that the Pelman system, so far as I can judge from what I have seen of it, appeals to me because it deals with the individual, and because it offers to him in a practical form the cardinal steps to the development and strengthening of mental character which is the foundation of success in any line of life. And many, if not most, of these steps are those which have been omitted in the average school training.

## "Sapper":

(Author of "Sergeant Michael Cassidy," "Men, Women, and Guns," etc.)

What is this thing which Pelmanism teaches, and which its students wish to be taught. It is well-nigh impossible to sum up the course in a phrase: it is altogether too big a thing. And yet—perhaps it can be done—more or less. Pelmanism, as I see it, teaches Human Nature—your own and the other man's.

There is no catch in it. It is a system developed along perfectly common-sense lines, which leads to a definite goal. That goal is Efficiency.

Pelmanism trains the untrained mind; that is its *raison d'être*. But from an intellectual point of view the thing can be put in a nutshell. It is not good to go through life blind: and yet thousands do so. Their brains are blind, they see, and do not appreciate; they hear, and do not understand. Pelmanism brings that appreciation and that understanding. Therefore it would seem worth while to Pelmanise, for it is certainly worth while to understand.

## Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., D.Sc. (Cantab.):

Pelmanism, it seems to me, is not so much an education in itself as the preparation of the mind for education elsewhere; for the education of the streets and shops and countryside; education by home reading, by foreign travel, by secondary schools and, above all, by universities. So far from being in rivalry with sound educational institutions, with schools and colleges, it is a preparatory ground for them. Its intention is that its pupils shall be enabled henceforth to assimilate and co-ordinate to the utmost advantage all the education they receive or seek for.

Why do I write thus strongly and convincingly? Because more than the mass of my fellow-countrymen, more—alas!—than many of those who direct our destinies in the Councils of State, in Parliament, in the Press, I realise the supreme need of a well-founded, practical, modern education if we are to attain to and maintain a supreme degree of efficiency, proportionate to the place we aspire to hold among the great nations of the world.

## Sir H. Rider Haggard:

Education, properly understood, does not merely mean something which enables people to acquire facts that are useful in the passing of competitive examinations. Indeed, I believe, as I understand that the Directors of the Pelman Institute do also, the entire system of competitive examinations, also their results, to be of doubtful value. True education, if it is to prove really helpful to a man or woman, and therefore to the nation, must have a moral side, something that strengthens the character as well as stores the mind with the details of various sorts of learning.

To me it seems that Pelmanism, as I understand it, does to a considerable extent fulfil this ideal, and for that reason I recommend it to those who, in the fullest sense, really wish to learn and to become what men and women ought to be.

Our nation, like others, is going through a period of awful strain and trouble. We hope and believe that we shall emerge from that trouble chastened but safe, if impoverished, distressed, and disorganised. Then, unless we are to sink in the world and bid farewell to the proud position which we have held for centuries, must come another period, that of reconstruction. On the wreck of the past we must rise to better things. Here it is, I think, that the applied principles of Pelmanism may help us.

## Max Pemberton:

This new system of mind culture has been established among us as one of the most remarkable intellectual revelations of the day.

Not three weeks ago I visited the hotel of a sick Minister who was convalescing in the South of England. The burdens of his life are many and his public work is stupendous; yet upon his bed there lay the whole series of grey books which embody the Pelman course. I asked him what he thought of it, and he answered that it was altogether epoch-making. The study had evidently fascinated him, and he perceived its meaning. "If," said he, "there is in this country a young man who cannot get his money's worth out of this course, he is a fool indeed!"

## Thomas Pellatt, M.A.:

Author of "Public Schools and Public Opinion," "Public School Education and the War," etc., etc.

Pelmanism is based upon those great and eternal principles which underline the art of all genuine education, and which are just as permanent as the principles which underlie the art of painting, or of architecture, or of any other art.

The system, therefore, being built upon a rock foundation, is not of the nature of a quack medicine, and needs no quack device to recommend it; it makes no claim whatever to transform human nature; to change the carthorse into the racehorse, or so to metamorphose the elephant that he will "amble nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute"; but it does claim this: Success for all who follow the directions given: success in the sense that, after they have been through the course, they will find themselves "reborn," as it were, with aims, objects, possibilities—nay, *certainities*—in front of them, such as they never dreamed of before.

And this claim is verified by the verdict of thousands and thousands of people who have proved its truth. That is why I call the Pelman system *sound*.

"Mind and Memory" (in which the Pelman Course is fully described, with a Synopsis of the lessons) will be sent gratis and post free, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the Pelman System and a form entitling readers of COUNTRY LIFE to the complete Course for one-third less than the usual fees, on application to the Pelman Institute, 8 Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.

Overseas Addresses: 45-48, Market Street, Melbourne; 15, Toronto Street, Toronto; Club Arcade, Durban.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## RURAL HOUSING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—The leading article in your issue of September 21st on "How to Solve the Rural Housing Problem" points directly to the lines on which alone it can be dealt with to national advantage. Those lines, put in a nutshell, are "Tied Cottages for Rural Workers," or, in other words, "The ideal held up by legislation and example that employers in the country should house their own hands." If Government built cottages for rural postmen and letter-carriers; County Councils for policemen and school-teachers; Rural District Councils for roadmen and others in their employ, not only would all these cottages be built, automatically as it were, where they are most wanted, but an example of good housing would be held up in every parish. As it is, the landowner led the way long ago in housing his employés; railway companies and mine-owners have largely followed suit, but to-day more cottages are wanted in almost every rural parish, and our rulers say that they are keenly anxious to promote the building of them. What has been done towards this on the agricultural side? Minimum wages for the agricultural labourer have just been fixed at 33s. per week (I deal with my own County of Surrey), and at the same time a maximum of 3s. per week has been fixed as the amount allowed to be deducted by a farmer for cottage and garden given to a farm hand. May I state a case? A pair of cottages, brick built and slated. In each cottage: Living room, large scullery with kitchen range, three bedrooms over, copper house and e.c. adjoining. This pair cost over £500 in 1901, no charge being made for the land, which included good gardens.

COST OF A PAIR OF FARM COTTAGES IN SURREY IN 1901.

BUILDING (land given) £500		£ s. d.	
Rent of two cottages at 3s. per week each;	Interest on £500 at 5 per cent. .. ..	25	0 0
fifty-two weeks at 6s. 15 12 0	Income Tax at 5s. on £8	2	0 0
	Rates at 4s. 6d. on £10 ..	2	5 0
	Fire Insurance at 2s. per cent. .. ..	0	10 0
	Aircraft insurance at 1s. per cent. .. ..	0	5 0
	Water rates at 3d. per week each cottage ..	1	6 0
	Repairs: An unknown quantity. (Outside painting every three years; inside doing up as required; new kitchen range every ten years, etc.) ..	1	15 0
Yearly loss .. ..	17 9 0		
	£33 1 0	£33	1 0

The items here presented might be slightly varied, but I venture to suggest they show the facts of a thousand cases in many counties. I built this pair of cottages as an owner-occupier, because *without tied cottages I could not farm my land; i.e., unless I housed my men I could not find any that I cared to employ—my farm is two miles from a village. Repeat my case to-day: An owner-occupier will still probably build the cottages necessary to house "good husbandmen." A landowner, far-sighted and long-pursed, will still build for the land's sake. Landowners far-sighted and short-pursed, or short-sighted only, cannot and will not build more cottages. In a word, those who can afford it and choose to do so may still build. Government tempts no man. Yet the cry for more cottages is promoted from official quarters. The owner of cottage property and town lots, with no farming land, will build if he sees his way to a profit; not otherwise. To-day he lets his cottages at an "economic rent," while the landowner or farmer is compelled to give his tied cottage at 3s. a week. To-morrow, with the price of material and labour gone up at least 50 per cent., the economic rent of any new cottages that may be built will be from 10s. to 12s.; but "tied cottages" on a farm will be retained at 3s. (if any more such are built). The position resulting from one Government Department advocating cottage building and another fixing wages with one eye on the high economic rent of "free" cottages while its other eye strongly frowns down the "tied cottage" to 3s. is Gilbertian. But it will not help agriculture. This matter of rural housing badly needs treating as a whole, and it will not be so treated till there blows a stronger breath of opinion from quarters where there is more mud on the boots and less red tape in the hands, but not for that reason less judgment in the brain. The treatment of it as a whole means co-operation—the individual efforts of all concerned to do their part—Government building for Government employés, local authorities for theirs, and landowners for their tenants' farm hands. How else, short of wholesale robbery of the taxpayer, are the thousands of families to be housed whose presence "on the land" (not in the villages) is necessary if our newly ploughed grassland is to remain under corn? And if the Government really means to help towards such co-operation, the "tied cottage" must be let at an economic rent as well as the "free" cottage. And this great but simple change must be made by Parliament. Compounding for rates should be made illegal and every occupier pay his own rates. On these lines wages will probably have to be revised in a still further upward sense. But the present scale is quite vitiated by the injustice of the 3s. scale for a "tied cottage" on a farm. As you recently favourably reviewed a short pamphlet of mine entitled "Rural Housing Conditions and the 'Tied Cottage,' a Suggestion for Practical Treatment by Government," I venture to ask you to find room for these suggestions which concluded it:*

1. The absolute need for "tied cottages" being frankly recognised, together with the principle of rural employers housing their own workmen. Government should build cottages for their own postmasters and letter carriers.

2. Government should urge County Councils to do the same for their policemen; and Rural District Councils for their sewage-disposal men, permanent road hands, etc.

3. To enable landowners to build cottages Government should, where necessary, advance money at a low rate of interest, secured as a first charge on the farm rent, much as Government did to encourage the tile-draining of land eighty years or so ago.

4. Landowners should be empowered to charge a fair interest on the cost of such new tied cottages as additional rent to be paid by the tenant farmer, who would be bound by his agreement to sub-let such tied cottages to farm labourers only.

5. The rent of all tied cottages should be fixed at the market value of the cottage, with due regard to local conditions.

6. The system of compounding for rates, which has had the disastrous effect of making hundreds of thousands of householders entirely ignorant and careless of all local government and expenditure, should be made illegal; and every householder should pay rates for himself.

7. The labourer's minimum wage must be fixed at such a rate that he can afford to pay this rent and the rates, and have a good living wage as well.

8. All allowances in kind by farmers to their employés must be made illegal and the full wage paid in cash.

Their publication in your columns would give them a far wider circulation than any private person's pamphlet can attain, and would help to stimulate discussion on a subject of national importance which is far too little understood or cared for.—UVEDALE LAMBERT.

## AT SEA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—I was so very glad to see in COUNTRY LIFE that a remark was made about the naval officer's pay. It is a more desperate affair than ninety-five out of a hundred people in England ever imagine. After the strain and trials of being at sea, with its thousand and one—and more—tribulations, what do we find when at last the blessed day arrives that we join our families for a few hours? This: We see our nearest, dearest and best, wives and families, the fairest in the land, lighting fires, cleaning grates and scrubbing floors. Why? Not because of the shortage of servants, but because there is no pay to provide for such luxuries. There is also an iniquitous system of half pay for those who fall by the way injured. Is not that picture enough to turn an ordinary man into a savage? Our former gardeners, etc., getting more pay than a good many of us do, and striking for still more. A long, long, dreary watch, with years of isolation, an occasional scrap, and that picture in one's mind. Nobody speaks for us. The position is unique in its tragedy.—GUARDIAN OF THE HIGH SEAS.

## THE LARGE BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—I was much interested to read the letter and see the photograph of the fine large butterfly orchis (*Habenaria chlorantha*). I quite agree with the author of the letter that this last year was a particularly good one for this orchis, and, indeed, for most of our wild orchids. It grows very freely round my home in Hampshire, all the woods and copses being full of it; one rather expects to find it in those localities, but I saw a sight which I cannot help thinking was very remarkable: A steep bank, exposed to the full blaze of the sun, facing west, about half an acre in extent, very rough ground, covered with brambles and other coarse vegetation, and this bank was simply white with butterfly orchis, thousands of them, so close together that it was difficult not to tread on them. The fragrance in the evening was delicious, and though actually I did not measure any of the blooms, I saw two heads which I have no doubt in saying were quite as large as the one in the photograph. They stood out pre-eminent among all the other blooms like giants, and must have been quite 2ft. high. I wish now I had measured them. They lasted a very long time, and I picked huge bunches for the house without making any difference. I cannot say that I found any freaks among the blossoms, such as double lips, spurs or columns.—ELEANOR PEEL.

## CROPS IN ENGLAND EIGHTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—Would this extract from the *Saturday Magazine* of August 18th, 1832, be of interest, comparing with 1918 crops?—"The quantity of corn raised per acre varies of course according to the soil. The produce of wheat at some spots amounts to 6 quarters, but in others to only 1½ quarter per acre, but 2½ quarters for wheat, 4 for barley, and 4½ for oats may be considered a fair average. The average weight of a bushel of good English wheat is about 58lbs.; in bad seasons it does not exceed 56 or 57, but in good years it sometimes weighs from 60 to 62, and in some places 64lbs. The bushel yields 43lbs. of flour for standard wheaten bread, or 46lbs. of household bread. The culture of rye and buckwheat in England has of late years been much diminished. The quantity of hops raised is very fluctuating, but may be computed at an annual average of 20,000,000lbs."—A. S. D. H.

## AN ANCIENT RUNIC CROSS AT COLLINGHAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—I was very much interested in the illustration and account of the above that appeared in your issue of September 7th. There is in Yorkshire another runic monument which can claim an equal antiquity—the lid of the coffin of Oswald's son, Ethelwald, who died circa 655. This is built into the wall of the old Saxon church of Kirkdale. An illustration (engraved from a drawing by Dr. Haig) showing an ornate cross and elaborate scroll-work, is to be found in the late Mr. George Frank's "Ryedale and North Yorkshire Antiquities." This book also gives a translation of the Collingham pillar and mentions the fact that its fragments were disinterred near the foundations of the church in 1841, and remained for fourteen years in the vicarage garden.—G. F. EXTON.

## THE FIELD OF DESTINY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—Once again the northern threshold of Palestine has been the scene of a great, if not decisive, battle between East and West. The narrow strip of country between the Jordan and the Mediterranean is in itself one of the highways of the world, but all who travel by it must traverse the plain of Jezreel, past the stronghold of Beisan, and cross the Jordan by the bridge of Mujamiya. For here the great north road, in order to avoid the rugged coasts of Syria, turns inland to the desert plains which offer easy approach to Damascus, and lead without interruption to the Euphrates and Aleppo. The Jisr-el-Mujamiya marks the entrance to Palestine from the north. The Jordan here runs swift and clear, between open banks of grass and rock. There is none of the tropical appearance of its lower reaches, where the river winds in its deep-cut channel between high banks, and is hemmed in by jungles of tamarisk, oleander and tall grass. The site was well chosen. It marks the easiest approach to the interior from the sea, a fact that was appreciated by the builders of the modern railway which crosses the Jordan at the same point as this Roman bridge. In ancient days the river crossing connected the land of Canaan with Bashan, later it linked the trans-Jordan cities of the Greek confederacy—the Decapolis—with Scythopolis (Bethshan—the modern Beisan), the chief of the league. Routes converged on to it from such famous sites as Pella, Jerash, Philadelphia (Amman), from Gadara, Bosra and Salkhad,



## COUNTRY BETWEEN DERA'A AND DAMASCUS.

there are eggs and eggs, and that by all the rules of common sense one weighing 1½oz. must necessarily be of less value than another weighing 2½oz. Perhaps the matter has been forced upon us by the tiny foreign eggs that were on the market last year—Egyptian, I believe they were. Anyhow, the decision of the Ministry of Food to differentiate in price should be welcome. Whether or not it would be commercially practicable to admit of more than two grades I cannot say, but if this stage is reached we shall be taking a step in the right direction. As a rule Spanish, which were once so popular, lay the biggest egg, Minorcas coming next. The prolific Leghorn averages a 2oz. egg, in which respect it is superior to its rival, the White Wyandotte, although the latter is the larger bird. La Bresse, a breed not too well known in this country, has much to commend it. Early this year I purchased a few pullets—half Bresse and half White Leghorns. The egg of the former averages consistently 2½oz. in weight as compared with 2oz., and it is pleasantly tinted. For the first three months the relative productivity was nearly two to one in favour of the French breed, when broodiness reduced the disparity, so that by now the totals have become about equal. The Leghorns have not shown the least disposition to sit, which is in their favour. On the other hand, the Bresse are of greater size, and are said to make excellent table birds, so that for all-round purposes they seem to be desirable. I am told by an expert that in-breeding has reduced the size of the egg in some strains of Bresse, but of this I have no personal knowledge. *The Utility*



## JISR-EL-MUJAMIYA. THE ROMAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE JORDAN.

from Ashtaroth and Damascus. Beyond the bridge rise the highlands of Gilead and Jaulan, stretching eastwards to the Hauran and northwards through Bashan to Damascus. It is a broken country of hill and hollow, until the plateau is reached, where great expanses of corn, grazing land and cultivatable desert lead up to the foothills of Hermon and Jebel Druz. Bashan was a grazing country in the days of Og, and is still remarkable for its great herds of cattle. In the south lies its former capital, Edrei—the modern Dera'a, the junction of the Haifa and Hedjaz railways, and recently the scene of a bold stroke by our Arab Allies. History repeated itself, when the Bedouin warriors swept in from the desert and raided Dera'a, for the locality is the credited site of the first Arab victory over Byzantium. The whole pageant of the Ancient East seems to have passed across these plains, from the days of Babylonian and Assyrian raiding parties, to Egyptian conquerors marching against the north; it was the classic battleground of Scripture, the scene of a decisive battle between Islam and Rome, and many a fierce encounter between Crusader and Saladin, and of Napoleon's first retreat. There was no more suitable arena for the battle which was to restore Palestine to Christendom.—DOUGLAS CARRUTHERS.

## THE SIZE OF EGGS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."]

SIR,—Your recent interesting note on this subject is a timely reminder that

*Poultry Journal*, issued by the Harper Adams Agricultural College, mentions a curious experiment that is being tried in South Africa with the object of increasing prolificacy. A breeder, who has a Rhode Island Red hen that has laid 262 eggs in 300 days, has, with the aid of a bacteriologist, had prepared a serum from this hen, with which he proposes to inoculate the rest of his flock. Leading authorities who were consulted were practically unanimous that, next to a direct infusion of the blood, this plan was to be commended, though they differed as to the method of procedure, some claiming that heavy laying powers descend through the male, and that therefore the cocks only should be inoculated.—SIGMA.



## THE LAND OF BASHAN.

# PUDLO

Makes Cement Waterproof.

## FOR FLAT ROOFS, CEMENTED WALLS AND GARAGE PITS.

A Pudloed concrete roof is constructed at small expense and it is completely watertight. Concrete roofs do not soften with heat, while large areas do not crack if laid with expansion joints as suggested in our free books.

For damp walls a coat of Pudloed cement plaster is given either outside the building, or inside if the exterior is difficult to do. An inside Pudloed cement plastering dries quickly, and the house can be occupied without danger from damp.

The destruction of a building has been avoided many times by the use of a Pudloed cement rendering. Pudlo has never failed to cure the dampest wall, or the worst flooded cellar. Ask for the wallet of facsimile testimonials.

There are few districts in the British Isles which are without examples of Pudloed cement work.  
(See address below.)

Used by many British Government Departments, and exported to 51 Foreign Countries.

BRITISH! and apart from patriotism, the BEST.

Specialists in the waterproof construction and renovation of buildings.

Manufactured by KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO., Ltd., St. Nicholas Road, King's Lynn.

J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, Managing Director.

## CHIFFON VELVET REST GOWNS.

THESE delightful and useful gowns are made from rich quality Lyons Chiffon Velvet, and are marked at exceptionally moderate prices.

GRACEFUL TEAGOWN. in rich Lyons Chiffon Velvet, with gold or silver lace inserted in stole and at foot, new hanging sleeves in chiffon or ninon. In several good shades and black.

Price  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Gns.

Also in Panne Velvet.

Price  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Gns.

### GLOVES.

Two-dome fastener best English Cape Leather Gloves for hard wear.

7/11 per pair.

**MARSHALL &  
SNELGROVE**  
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET  
LONDON, W. 1.

NOTE.—This Establishment is closed on Saturdays.



*Finely Carved Chippendale Mahogany Stool  
on cabriole legs.*

## FRANK PARTRIDGE

*Dealer in Works of Art.*

26, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1

And at 741, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

*Every Article Guaranteed.*

Telephone : Gerrard 7657.

Telegrams : "Frapartri, St. James's, London."

## TURF, STUD & STABLE

FEW breeders, if any, in the long history of the breeding of bloodstock and racing have done more material good by enterprise and initiative than Colonel W. Hall Walker, M.P. I would go so far as to say that the good achieved and to follow is incalculable. Many have been equally well endowed with capital, without which enterprise and initiative on a bold scale are not possible, but as regards working to a definite policy which was also as elevated in its aim as it was daring in conception and design, I know of no one who in our time has made a bigger mark. I believe it is quite true that in eighteen years since its foundation the horses bred at Tully (now the National Stud) have secured something like £250,000 in stakes, while they have won practically every race of note in the annual calendar of events. For all those good reasons, therefore, I welcome a long letter of criticism from the ex-owner of Tully, who in years to come will, I hope, take a place in history as having been the means of inaugurating a new and powerful era of national horse breeding in which the State shall rank as the prime controller. It will certainly be in time to come rather than now that the donor to the nation of the fine stud at Tully and the modern establishment at Russley in Wiltshire (both of which I have good reason to know from personal acquaintance) will be made even more conscious of the nation's indebtedness to him.

The Colonel is not pleased with "Phillippos." The fault may lie with my ill-expressed comments, though I am far from admitting this to be the case. The reader may judge for himself, since it is only fair that the critic's point of view should be made known. His chief ground of complaint is that I might have prejudiced the good sale of the Tully-bred yearlings at the recent Newmarket Sales through belittling the Tully sires—White Eagle, Royal Realm and Great Sport. On turning to what I wrote in the issue of COUNTRY LIFE of September 14th, prior to the sale, I am reminded that I referred to the yearling colt by Royal Realm from Countess Zia, and stated that "there is a wide difference between Tracery and Royal Realm," Tracery being the sire of The Panther (a son of Countess Zia), which I regard as the best two year old of this 1918 season. I also went on to say: "The one (Tracery) was a classic winner which went to the stud at a three or four hundred guinea fee. Royal Realm had by no means the same credentials . . . The National Stud has White Eagle, Royal Realm and Great Sport, and, though each has distinct possibilities, they are not in the same class as sires as Polymelus, Sunstar, Tracery, The Tetrarch, Gay Crusader and Roi Herode. For that reason the National Stud cannot very well look forward to competing in the front rank and making certain of large four-figure prices for the yearlings bred under its auspices."

"I am pleased to see," writes Colonel Hall Walker, "that purchasers were not altogether stalled off by your most unfortunate and unfair remarks, but it is quite possible that prices would have been greatly increased if you had spoken in a favourable manner of the sires." The reader, therefore, will understand the difference between us. He does COUNTRY LIFE and its contributor the honour to suggest, had the three Tully stallions been enthusiastically eulogised, that breeders would have been influenced in giving more money for the yearlings than actually was the case. As he very rightly says in another part of his long letter: "The National Stud is as much your own property as it is anyone else's." I welcome, of course, the reminder of my share in the partnership, but that I was not altogether unaware of the fact may, perhaps, be gathered from my comment that "if a stud in Ireland (the National Stud) is to compete with privately controlled establishments it will have to bring its stock-in-trade up to date by the investment of capital in the highest class of stallions and mares."

I quite endorse my own words now. As at present constituted—that is, as an establishment which is competing in the open market with privately owned studs—the National Stud must certainly maintain the highest possible standard in its sires and mares from which will come the yearlings to be offered for sale by public auction. Otherwise there is only one logical outcome: the establishment cannot possibly retain its position. The yearling by Royal Realm from Countess Zia made the big sum of 3,300 guineas, but the bidders who competed for possession of him wanted the son of Countess Zia, the dam of The Panther. That was the attraction, not the fact that he was by Royal Realm. A year ago The Panther brought 3,600 guineas as a yearling, but in this case the primary reason of the big price was Tracery, who was a much greater celebrity as a racehorse than was Royal Realm. That is a fact beyond all question. When The Panther had declared his merit, buyers wanted the next progeny of the mare. For the same reason I am sure that the fact of Mesange being the dam of Lanus, Meleager, Jaeger and Argos was the cause of her filly by Orby fetching 6,000 guineas, though Orby's stock is undoubtedly valuable. So also, in the case of Lord Lonsdale's purchase for 3,700 guineas of the filly by Lomond out of Sisterlike, the price was chiefly influenced by the fact that Sisterlike was the dam of Stornoway, who was by Desmond, the sire also of Lomond. I might quote other conspicuous instances, but the two named will suffice.

Where Colonel Hall Walker and I differ is as to the relative merits, on the one hand, of White Eagle, Royal Realm and Great Sport, and, on the other hand, of Polymelus, Sunstar, Tracery, The Tetrarch, Gay Crusader (I ought also to have added the name

of Pommern in the first instance) and Roi Herode. I was writing of commercial values only and not of breeding possibilities. Royal Realm and Great Sport may have great futures as sires—I sincerely hope they have—but until their high places have been gained, their commercial value is nothing like that of one or other of the horses mentioned. I am told Great Sport was unlucky not to have won the Derby of his year, but Sunstar, Pommern and Gay Crusader *did* win Derbys; while The Tetrarch was a phenomenon and at the stud has got smart winners straight away. Tracery is a St. Leger winner and sire of The Panther and other winners; Roi Herode sired The Tetrarch, King John and other winners; Polymelus has been the most successful sire of recent years; and Gay Crusader was a brilliant racehorse. Their records, either on the racecourse, at the stud, or in both capacities, created their present high value at the stud, and it is merely uttering a truism to say that a sire's value is just what his services command. If breeders pay large sums in fees for their services and buyers pay big sums for their stock offered in the open market, it is because the sires have demonstrated in one rôle or the other, or both, their values as commercial propositions and command high figures accordingly. Colonel Hall Walker was the breeder of that distinguished racehorse Prince Palatine. Why did he fetch the record price of £40,000 when his racing career was ended? Because Mr. J. B. Joel, his purchaser, realised his immense commercial possibilities as a stud proposition, and at once the horse went to the stud with a guaranteed subscription of 400 guineas a mare for three years!

My critic suggests that more than one in the list was unsound and that it is bad policy to breed from an unsound horse. Sunstar, I know, broke down in the Derby, but there was no unsoundness during his two year old career, and when he won both the Two Thousand Guineas and Newmarket Stakes in a canter. Because a horse sprains a tendon, say, in a race and an owner decides to retire his champion on his laurels is not to be interpreted as dangerous unsoundness for breeding purposes, and I cannot think the late owner of the National Stud means to be serious in the contention where an instance like that quoted above is concerned. I seem to remember that there was some difficulty in training Great Sport in his later three year old career and as a four year old. Was it that he could not stand a preparation when the ground was hard? If Colonel Hall Walker will understand that I was dealing only with relative values of sires as commercial propositions, I am sure we shall no longer be at variance. Roi Herode and Polymelus commanded their present values only after they had won fame as sires.

Just as I am closing these notes I hear that Mr. S. B. Joel has sold Syndrian for a sum which is understood to be £10,000. And it is said that the purchase is on behalf of the National Stud!

PHILLIPPOS.

## THE MARSH.

THE Marsh of which I write, and which I have known well for over fifty years both from the point of view of naturalist and sportsman, is situated in a northern county and on the estuary of a large river, and, owing to the repeated changes in the channel of the said river, it has gone through many vicissitudes, and as an example, a village which some 200 years ago was on the bank of the estuary is now quite inland, and surrounded on all sides by cultivated land; and where (to come to more recent times) in the early seventies a large volunteer rifle shooting camp used to be held each year, and where nothing grew except rushes and coarse grass, there are now large fields of corn and roots, and during war-time conditions acres and acres of land before unproductive have been put into cultivation and are now "doing their bit" for the general good; and even our golf links, of which we thought so much, have been partly ploughed or else are under hay and promise a very fair return. In old days the marsh was a great place for wild fowl, including brent and grey geese, sometimes in flocks of several hundreds, and the writer can well remember two men, one a small farmer and the other a carpenter, who made a very considerable addition to their small incomes by shooting for the neighbouring markets, and on one historic occasion the former of these worthies killed eighteen brent geese at one shot with his old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun, which fired about 1lb. of shot, and was, of course, used on a swivel. As can well be believed, the rivalry between the various wild-fowlers was very keen, and on one unfortunate night a man mistook the duck-punt of another shooter for a bunch of birds and consequently fired, but fortunately without doing fatal damage to its occupant.

Near the marsh, belonging to the "big house," stands the park, and there there used to be a large rookery and also a heronry. The marsh is very dangerous at spring tides to anyone who is not thoroughly acquainted with its topography, as the channels fill with great rapidity when the tides come in, and it is an easy matter for a stranger to get surrounded; it is, moreover, a bad place to be out on at night if a fog comes up, and I have known a man to be drowned in this way in the dusk of a winter afternoon, as it was impossible to find him and get him to safety, although his calls for help could be plainly heard. One man saved his life by clinging to a post and standing on the butt of his gun, having driven the muzzle into the ground, and so he remained until he was rescued or the tide went down sufficiently to admit of his getting ashore.